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"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.
INTERESTING ACCOUNT, never before published, of the last DAYS and DEATH of RICHARD II. KING of ENGLAND, in 1399, from a MS. in the NATIONAL LIBRARY at PARIS, translated from the FRENCH of M. GALLIARD.

THIS curious Memoir commences with a comparison between Charles the Sixth, King of France, and our Richard the Second. Both kings were of the same age, and both, from their minority, governed by three ambitious and evil-intentioned uncles. Fortune also placed the same differences of character between the three uncles of both kings, and these differences produced similar events. The Duke of Lancaster, regent of England, had the pride, ambition, and covetousness of the Duke of Anjou, who possessed the like office in France. The Duke of York resembled the Duke of Berry in effeminacy and indolence; and the Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Burgundy in audacity and turbulence.

Richard married Isabella, sister of Charles the Sixth; and the editor notices, that, from the influence of national prejudices, all the kings of England who married princesses of the royal house of France were unfortunate. This he instances in Edw. II. Rich. II. Hen. VI. and Char. I. He then panegyrizes the conduct of Richard in the affair of Wat Tyler, and his declaration in Parliament, when he became of age, and concludes by observing, that his restitution of some important places to France, and the conclusion of a truce of twenty-eight years, especially the restoration of Brest, extinguished the embers of all remaining esteem. At this period the narrative of the manuscript commences.

The Duke of Brittany, who remained at Brest by virtue of the treaty concluded with Richard, sent back the English garrison. They arrived at the time when the king was giving a sumptuous feast in Westminster-hall. They came to the palace, and were received to dinner in the hall. The Duke of Gloucester addressed the king with these harsh words:—

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"Have you not seen, Sir, the company which has come to dine here to-day?" "Good uncle (replied the king), who are they?" "Sir (rejoined the duke), they are your people, who have come from Brest, who have served you loyally, and have been badly paid, and know not what to do." The monarch, disgusted with this rude and abrupt speech, dryly answered, "They shall be fully satisfied," and immediately gave the requisite orders. The Duke of Gloucester, who had not expected to be thus taken up at the first word, answered very haughtily, "Sire, you ought first to take a town from your enemies by war or force, before you surrender or sell any of those, which your predecessors kings of England, have gained and conquered. "What is that you say?" (sternly answered the King). The Duke of Gloucester repeated his speech. Richard, then bursting into a rage, exclaimed, "Do you take me then for a tradesman or a fool, that I should sell my land? By St. John Baptist! no, no, our cousin of Brittany has well and loyally paid the sum, which my predecessors lent him for the town of Brest; and since he has paid us, his securities should be released".

After this conference, the king and his uncle were never sincerely reconciled.

The Abbot of St. Albans, who was god-father to the Duke of Gloucester, invited the prior of Westminster to dine with him on a day appointed. The prior, on his arrival, found the Duke of Gloucester at table with the abbot. After dinner, when they were alone, the abbot put this question to the prior; "Tell me, prior, as God and St. George may help you, if you have not had a vision to-night of something or other in the world?"

"Yes," (answered the prior). "Tell us then the truth about your vision," (said the Duke). The prior, throwing himself at the knees of the Duke, begged to be excused, and added, that he would rather be silent. "Speak out boldly, (cried the abbot,) this gentleman (*ce mousieur*) will excuse you." "By God, and by St. George, Sire, (returned the prior,) I

thought

thought this night that the kingdom would be taken away from King Richard."

The abbot declared that he had had precisely the same vision, and both having again demanded pardon from the Duke for having told him exactly what he desired to hear, he told them "that a good remedy would be found shortly." He then appointed a meeting on the 15th day after at Arundel Castle, where they found the Earl of Arundel, the Earl of Nottingham, Marshal of England, the Earl's son-in-law, the Archbishop of Canterbury, brother of the Earl of Arundel, the Earl of Derby, son of the Duke of Lancaster, and many other Lords. First the conspirators heard mass, sung by the Archbishop, who gave the sacrament to the Duke of Gloucester and the other Lords; after which it was agreed between them to seize the persons of the king and his ministers, to imprison the former for life, and give up the others to execution.

The Earl of Nottingham, who was the private enemy of his father-in-law, the Earl of Arundel, revealed the plot to the king, in consequence of which the earl was apprehended and beheaded. The king wished to enjoy the sight of his execution,* and took with him the Earl of Nottingham, who exulted on the occasion. Arundel's behaviour made them blush at their meanness. He was the most considerable and most beloved peer of the realm then existing.

Among the charges brought by Richard before the parliament is this: his first *queen* (Anne of Luxembourg) was *three hours on her knees* before the Earl of Arundel, to beg the life of a knight of her's, named John Carnaillay, (who was notwithstanding beheaded), and the Earl coolly replied, "My friend, it would answer a better purpose to solicit for yourself and your husband;" in which speech he alluded to the queen's popularity with the nation.

[Here the editor notes, that historians have attributed this insolent speech not to the Earl of Arundel, but to the Duke of Gloucester, and substituted for *John Carnaillay*, *Simon Burley*, tutor of Rich. II.] Simon Burley was certainly however beheaded, as appears both from history and record. See *Knighton inter Decem Scriptores*, col. 2183. 2727. His principal accusation was selling the cas-

* This many preceding kings had done, doubtless, to impress the people with a sense of the danger of attacking them, in a stronger light.

tle of Dover, &c. *Will. Thorn*, 2183. Ed. tors.

The king, at the same time that he secured the Earl of Arundel and the other conspirators, mounted his horse at six in the morning, to the great surprise of the Londoners, taking with him the Earl of Huntingdon, his half-brother. He took the road to a rural residence of the Duke's, near London [Pleshy Castle, in Essex] and sent his brother before, with a few attendants, to forewarn the Duke of his visit. Upon his arrival, he asked if the Duke was there, to which a damsel [Porter. *Froissart*] replied "Yes, Monsieur and Madame are still in bed." [Just sat down to supper. *Froissart.**] The king, who had a few men at arms, and a large number of archers came riding into the court, his trumpet sounding before him. The Duke then descended to the court, *without any thing on for certain* than his linen, some cloaths, and a mantle thrown over his shoulders, followed by the duchess, with all her ladies and damsels. [Dames et Damoiselles. Dames were the *wives* of knights and barons. Damsels, the unmarried *daughters* of princes, barons, and knights: as dominelli their sons. Richard II. here spoken of, when prince, was stiled "*Le jeune Demoiselle Richart. Du Cange Gloss. v. Domicella.* Hence our *Lord John A. &c.* by courtesy. Girls of family attended ladies, as young men did, as pages, the barons. The author did not mean a mere distinction of age, &c.†] The Duke threw himself upon his knees, before the king, saying, "Sir, you are exceedingly welcome: my dear Lord, what brought you here so soon in the morning without giving me notice of your coming." "Good uncle, (replied the king) go and dress yourself, we will talk of that afterwards." Upon the Duke's return, the king said to him, "Good uncle, you must make it convenient to come with me." "Sir, (returned the Duke) I shall very willingly do so," and then mounted his horse. When the king and his uncle were beyond the gate of the base-court, he said to the Earl Marshal (Nottingham): "Take my uncle to the Tower of Loudon, I will speak to him there, and not elsewhere." The Duke would very gladly have conversed with the king, but the latter declined all conversation.

[The manuscript goes no further into

* He is quoted from *memory*.

† Editors.

the history of Gloucester, and as M. Galliard only supplies the interval from the histories of England, well known, it is only worth while to notice a fact *not generally known*, namely, that the Earl of Derby, afterwards Henry IV. owed much of his hatred to Mowbray, on account of his privately informing Richard of the plots of his enemies: and that when Richard suspended the duel, and banished both, they were both rejoiced at escaping the fate of the Earl of Arundel. So the MS.]

The editor re-commences the manuscript, with the domestic arrangements of the king, before his departure for Ireland. These details have curiosity, *naïveté*, and interest. The king leaves his uncle, the duke of York, regent, and recommends to him, as well as to Scroop, Lord High Treasurer, Isabella of France, his wife, with this observation, “that she nor her people had no faults!” He then commanded a physician named Master Pol, to take as much care of the queen as of his own body; and gave a like injunction to Sir Philip de Vache, the queen’s chamberlain, that he should consider Master Pol, and the confessor, sovereign guardians of the queen. He afterwards took these three persons severally apart, and after swearing them to speak the truth, demanded their opinion of the Lady de Coucy, governess of the queen, of whom he appears to have had some suspicion, namely, whether they thought her sufficiently good, *gentille* and prudent, to possess such a situation with the queen of England. Then* answered Sir Phil. de Vache, and Master Pol, “Very dear sire, here is the confessor, who knows the ladies from beyond sea, better than we: let him say of her what he thinks fit.” The confessor begged the king’s mercy, that he made him speak to Sir Phil. de Vache, or Master Pol, for the lady, “lui en pourroit porter mal talent.” [*Porter mal talent* is not in Cotgrave, nor the modern dictionaries: the meaning evidently is, that the lady would harbour a grudge against him.]

This was sufficient explanation, and upon new urgency from the king, all three declared that she was not worthy so noble an employ; the reasons which they give are very remarkable—“She keeps too great state: full as much as the queen does, for she has livery from you

* The style of the MS. (from the æra) is diligently adhered to in the translation, in preference to decoration.

for eighteen horses, without the livery of her husband, when he comes and goes, and she also keeps two or three goldsmiths, and seven or eight embroiderers, and two or three ironmongers! (*sic Tailleur*) and two or three furriers, as well as you and the queen: and she has built a chapel, which will cost 1,400 nobles. When she lived in France, she could do with much less.” The king gave orders that she should be sent back to France, and that all her debts should be paid, and put Lady Mortimer in her place.

The king and queen, before separation, assisted together in the service of St. George’s chapel, Windsor. The king sung a *collect*;* and after he had made his offering, took the queen in his arms, very lovingly, and kissed her more than forty times, saying piteously, “Adieu, Madam, till I see you again, I commend myself to you.” And then the queen began to weep, saying to the king, “Alas, Sir, do you leave me here?” Then the king had his eyes filled with tears, and was on the point of weeping. Then the king and queen took wine and spices together, right at the door of the church, and afterwards the king kissed her, and took the queen, and lifted her from the ground, and held her a long while in his arms, and kissed her full ten† times, saying always, “Adieu, Madam, till I see you again,” and then put her down, and kissed her three times; and, by Our Lady! I never saw so great a lord, make so great a feast, or show so great a love to a lady, as did King Richard to his queen. [Thus the author, notes the editor, was an ocular witness of many facts which he recites.] Froissart, and all the historians, coincide in this attachment of Richard to his queen.

She was not quite ten years old, and “it is a great pity, (says the M.S.) that they were ever separated, for they never saw one another again.”

The editor then proceeds with the plots of Henry, (afterwards King Henry IV.) while an exile in France, and attributes his ultimate success with the discontented nation, to one hundred and fifty pairs of letters,† which he sent full of false accusation, against King Richard

* Canute was a psalm-singer, and used to join the Monks, (15 Script. 505.) In the 16th century, princes sung in the service. *Burn. Mus.* ii. 573. *Editors.*

† *Bien.* It may mean heartily.

† This expression is very obscure. M. Paris, 270, l. 6 uses it for *fusus*. *Editors.* and

and his government. "He said that Richard intended to bring secretly to his court, a crowd of knights and lords, French, Bretons, and Germans, and that by their assistance, he would *lord it*, (*seignioriroit*) and domineer more grandly (sic) and more powerfully in the kingdom of England, than any of his predecessors, kings, had done, and then he would be able to impose such subsidies, such tallages, such impositions, as he desired."

These letters, says the editor, had their effect. Scroop hastened to Ireland, to inform the king. At the news, recollecting what the late Duke of Lancaster had often told him of his son, "Ha, (he cried) good uncle of Lancaster, God have mercy on your soul! If I had believed you, this man would not have vexed me, and you told me that I should do wrong to pardon him, for he still harrasses me: three times have I pardoned his attempts upon me, and see, here is the fourth time he persecutes me."

He hastened to pass over to England, to defend the crown, which was flying from him: his army was about thirty-two thousand men, foreigners and natives, but the latter were ill affected. Some days after his landing in England, when he rose one morning to say his hours, as he was used to do, he leaned upon a window, and looked at the fields, where his army was lodged, and when he saw but very few people, was quite astonished: his army of thirty-two thousand was reduced to six thousand: all the rest had deserted during the night, and gone to join the Duke of Lancaster; it was effected by the letters which the prince had sent to the king's army, as well as to the towns, commonalties, and great men of the realm, &c. All abandoned the unfortunate Richard: he abandoned himself: he quitted the few troops which remained with him, fearing lest they should deliver him up to the Duke of Lancaster; for they were all mercenary strangers, prepared to sell themselves to the best bidder; this was the advice of his counsel: he had no alternative, but in the choice of his retreat: the Earl of Salisbury, and many others, wished him to embark and retire to Bourdeaux: the Earl of Huntingdon, his brother, was of opinion, that he should shut himself up in the castle of Conway, where he would be in safety. "We shall be so also, at Bourdeaux," said the king. "Yes, Sire, but that would be to abandon every thing; they will say, that you are guilty; that you have de-

posed yourself. Stay in England: this castle gives you the freedom of the sea: you will be always in time to withdraw to Bourdeaux, or elsewhere, if events force you to quit the kingdom." The king adopted this advice, and sent the Earl of Huntingdon to negotiate with the Duke of Lancaster. When he came into the duke's presence, Huntingdon dropt one knee on the ground, and said, "Sir, it is perfectly right that I should pay you obeisance, for your father was the son of a king, and my wife is your sister. "Rise, brother in law," said the duke, drily enough, (*assez seclement*,) you have not always done so." Afterwards, taking him by the hand, he drew him apart, and they talked a long time together, but what they said, I do not know. [This shows further, that the author was an eye-witness, whether he was in the army of the Duke of Lancaster, or what is more probable, in the suite of the Earl of Huntingdon.] The duke kept Huntingdon with him, till the return of the Earl of Northumberland, whom he had on his side sent to the king; he was detained as an hostage; he did more, he gave Huntingdon his own order;* and took away that of Richard. Huntingdon was quite *nonplussed* (interdit) and began to weep, and remained a long time without speaking. The Earl of Rutland, son of the Duke of York, said to him sincerely, "Good cousin, don't be vexed, for please God things will do well."

Another advantage, which the Duke of Lancaster took of the arrival of the Earl of Huntingdon, was to compel him to write to the king, to say, that he had entire confidence in the Earl of Northumberland, whom the duke had sent, and Northumberland himself was charged with the letter: when he appeared before the king, the latter asked him, if he had not met his brother on the road, "Yes, Sir, (he replied,) and here is a letter which he has given me for you." Northumberland, in the name of the Duke of Lancaster, demanded no other conditions of peace, than the restoration of the estates of the house of Lancaster, and the appointment of the duke to the office of chief justiciary of England.† The king deliberated in private with his friends, and put a confidence in them, with which he would have done well to dispense. "In truth, (said he,) what-

* Livery or badge.

† This was, in that time and long before, the prime minister. Editors.

ever agreement or peace he makes with me, if I am ever able to get the advantage, I will put him to a death as proportionally cruel, as he has gained in this way,"—(*Je le ferai mourir mauvaiselement, ainsi comme il a gaigné.*) Notwithstanding, the conditions of the peace were so reasonable, that they could not be refused. The Bishop of Carlisle only advised the precaution of swearing Northumberland, upon the gospel and the eucharist: he swore, and may be compared, says our author, to Judas or Ganelon, for he swore falsely upon our Lord's body.

The king appointed Flint Castle for the place of interview, and when preparing to set out, said to the Earl of Northumberland, "I trust to *your* faith; think upon your oaths, and the God to whom you have made them." The earl replied, "My dear lord, if it be otherwise, treat me like a traitor."* He afterwards demanded permission to go before to prepare supper for the king and duke, at Flint Castle; and the false traitor said at departing, "Sir, make haste, for two hours or thereabouts are already wasted."

Richard got on horseback, himself riding the twenty-second in rank, and getting down at a hill to walk, and looking upon the valley, said to the Earl of Salisbury, "Dont you see banners and pennons below?" "Certainly, Sir; yes, (replied the earl) and my heart forbodes ill." The Bishop of Carlisle added, "I have not the least doubt but this man has betrayed you." At the same time they saw the Earl of Northumberland coming to them, himself riding the twelfth in rank. "Sire," he said, "I come to meet you." The king asked him, who those people were in the valley below. "I have seen nothing," replied Northumberland. "Look then, (said Salisbury,) here they are before you." "They are your people, (cried the bishop) I know your banner." "Northumberland, (said the king) if I thought that you intended to betray me, it is still time. I will return to Conway." "You shall not return there, (replied the traitor, unmasking himself, and seizing the king's bridle,) I am going to bring you to the Duke of Lancaster, as I promised, for I do not break *all* my promises." He had in fact, put in ambuscade at the foot of the hill,

one hundred spears and two hundred archers, who were with him in a moment, sounding the trumpet. The king said to the earl, "That just God whom you have invoked, will repay you and your accomplice at the day of judgment." Then looking at his companions, who were weeping, he said with a sigh, "Ha, my good and loyal friends, we are betrayed! For God's sake be patient and remember our Lord, who was sold and put into the hands of his enemies without deserving it."

They put the king and his companions in Flint Castle, and garrisoned it well with men at arms. This was August 21, 1399.

When Richard was alone with his friends, he gave himself up to the complaints and lamentations which his situation inspired.

[The author, who appears to have been present, has preserved these complaints: they have the double merit of being sometimes affecting from their *naïveté*, and of mentioning divers anecdotes, concerning the Duke of Lancaster.]

After many invocations to God, the Virgin, and Saint John Baptist, his patron, "Ha, (cried Richard,) very dear sister and lady, most dear and beloved companion, Isabel of France, I shall never see you again! Ha! most dear father, and most noble king of France, I commend myself to you, and leave you your daughter, who, would to God, was still with you; ha! most dear father of France, and good uncle of Berry and Burgundy, flower of all noblesse, never will this disgrace be avenged by you, no; ha! good cousin of Brittany; alas! you well said at departing that I should never be safe, whilst Henry of Lancaster lived! Alas! I have three times saved his life; for my good uncle of Lancaster, whom God pardon,* wished me once to put him to death, for the treason and villainy which he had committed. Ha! God of paradise, I rode all night to save him from death, when his father gave him up to me at my request, and told me to have my will of him! Ha, God, how true is it, that one cannot have a worse enemy than one saved from the gibbet! Ha, God! formerly he drew his sword upon me in my queen's chamber, whom God absolve! Likewise was he in agreement and counsel with the Duke of Gloucester, and the Earl of Arundel, to

* He died upon the scaffold *as such*, 5 Henry IV. Shakespeare, I believe, makes him quote *some* of Richard's words, though not these.

* This was a common expression, at naming the dead.

kill me, his father, and all of my council. Ha, my godfather, Monsieur Saint John Baptist!* when I pardoned him, all his treasons against me, and would not believe my uncle his father, who two or three times had condemned him to die! Alas, I acted like a fool; ha! very dear mother and lady, Madame the queen of France, I commend myself to you! Alas! I had proposed shortly to come and see you, and to bring to you Isabel, your daughter, my dear lady and love, who has a great desire to see you. Ha! most dear brother, noble dauphin of Vienne, alas! I see clearly that I shall never behold you! Ha! brother in law Louis Duke of Touraine,† and you my sisters of France, was Isabel, my very dear companion, with you at Paris! Alas! if I was assured of her safety, I should die more lightly and more easily! Ha, my most dear father, have pity on my very dear wife, Isabel, your daughter; ha! all noble lords of France, such enormous treason as my own kindred and relations have done to me, was never done to any of the noble kings of France! I beg you very humbly, if it pleases you to assist and comfort my very dear father and lord the noble king of France, all times and as many times, as it pleases him to take vengeance, which God grant that he may do, and very summary as the case demands. Ha! my very dear sister and lady, and dear companion Isabel of France, surely if I could see you once, before I died, surely I should die more easy, and take death with more inclination."

[We see by this that the unfortunate prince, had at least some sensibility: we also see that he was more attached to France, than then (so Monsieur Galliard) was proper for a king of England.]

The Duke of Lancaster, being informed of events by the Earl of Northumberland, advanced to Flint Castle, with all his army, amounting nearly to twenty-four thousand men. Richard saw him from the terrace walks, at the top of the castle, where he was taking the air. At this sight, he was much affected: he groaned, and tears fell from his eyes: he

* This is now very ridiculous: but the stile and expressions of the original must be adhered to literally.

† This perpetual use of the title is rather singular. Addresses by the plain surname occur in a contemporary. *Froiss.* vii. 62, and alibi. The author is evidently a Frenchman, for they still use the prefixes of *Mons.* *Mons.* *Le Comte*, &c, upon all occasions.

said to his companions, " My friends, the hour advances, when we are to be delivered to our mortal enemy." Lancaster drew up his army around the castle, with such a noise of trumpets and instruments, that it seemed as if the castle would fall, and even thunder could not have been heard.

Whilst the king was at dinner, some inquisitive persons of the duke's suite, came into the hall, every minute, to see the king, and said to his people and the other lords, " Eat hearty and make a good dinner, (*menez bonne fete*); for, by Saint George! you will all very soon have your heads cut off." After dinner, the meeting between the king and the duke took place. The king, making an effort to receive him graciously (*bien traitez*); saluted him and said, " A welcome return to you." " I have returned sooner than you expected, that I should, (said the duke); I am come to help you to govern the kingdom; for these twenty-two years that it has been under your management, you have not acted to the pleasure of the nation." He afterwards spoke to all the lords in the suite of the king, the Earl of Salisbury excepted. During the stay of the Duke of Lancaster at Paris, Richard had sent Salisbury to prevent the duke's marriage with the daughter of the Duke of Berry: in consequence of this commission, Salisbury thought it his duty not to see the Duke of Lancaster at Paris. The duke therefore caused it to be signified to him at Flint, that, as little as he had condescended to say to him at Paris, so little should he say in return at Flint. The duke made the king mount horse, and dragged him in his retinue to Chester, where he put him in the custody of the son of the Duke of Gloucester,* and of the Earl of Arundel, saying to them, " Here is the murderer of your fathers: *he is here to answer for it to you.*" They, in order to deprive him of his last consolation, separated him from his friends, who with tears embraced him and withdrew, while immovable with agony, and sinking under the oppression of his misfortunes, he was neither able to weep or speak.

[Froissart mentions several interesting particulars in this solemn crisis of Richard's unhappy history. Among the rest, (vol. xii. 141.) the following curious and beautiful incident. Greyhounds were the favourite dogs of the era, and when

* He left no son, only a daughter, and heiress, wife of William Earl of Eu. *Bolton's Extinct Peerage*, 120. Editors. they

they left their master, and caressed his enemy, it was deemed ominous. Richard's greyhound left the king, and fawned upon Lancaster, at Flint.]

The author was probably one of those friends, who were separated from Richard, for after having reported the complaints of the king, at Flint Castle, because he had heard them; he says in this place, 'no one knows any thing of his complaints or lamentations, except those who guarded him.' In passing through Lichfield, he meditated an escape, which made them guard him more severely, *and like a thief or murderer.* He was thus dragged in triumph in the train of Lancaster, amidst the acclamations of the people, who blessed Henry, and insulted Richard, demanding his head. The duke replied, that he should be judged by a *free parliament.* When he came near London, where he could be scarcely known, so much was his visage altered by grief (*inondé de larmes*) some pitied him exceedingly: others d—d him, and said, 'We are well revenged of this *little bastard*, who has made such a bad use of his government.'

To understand this contumely, it is necessary to observe, that the Duke of Lancaster, the father (John of Gaunt), who wished to succeed to the throne upon the death of the *Black Prince*, his brother, had *spread some clouds* over the legitimacy of Richard. It was thrown out, that he was the son of a canon of Bourdeaux: that his mother's palace was always full of young and handsome clerks and canons, and upon this foundation they calumniated the most virtuous and respectable princess in the world.* They pretended even to attack her marriage with the Prince of Wales, saying, that the Earl of Salisbury, her first husband, who was separated from her, without dissolution of the marriage, was living when she married the Prince of Wales. Edward III. put an end to this equivocal subject, and all incertitude, by declaring Richard his heir, proclaiming him Prince of Wales, and bestowing upon him all the honours and estates of the Black Prince, his father. But when in the end, the nation was exasperated

against Richard, these ancient calumnies were revived.

Richard was shut up in the Tower of London, where he saw only his enemies. Lancaster forced him to receive the Duke of York, and the Earl of Rutland, his son. When they were announced, 'They have betrayed me, (cried Richard,) spare me from seeing them:' while he was speaking, they entered and overheard him. The Earl of Rutland walked up to him, his hat on, gave him the lie, and threw his hat upon the ground to defy him: an action, as cowardly then, as it would have been rash before Richard's fall. 'It is too much, (said the king,) to be at once a traitor and insolent.' Lancaster reproached and menaced the Earl of Rutland, prohibiting him to speak to the king, from an idea, that it was necessary still to dupe him, in order to obtain an abdication of the throne, apparently voluntarily. 'Am I your king or your prisoner, and why am I thus guarded,' said Richard to the Duke of Lancaster. 'Sire, you are my king, (he replied,) but the council of the realm has ordered, that you should be thus guarded.' Richard demanded the queen, his wife. 'You cannot see her, (said Lancaster,) the council has prohibited it.' Richard appealed to the laws of chivalry, and offered to fight singly against four of his accusers, or oppressors.* Lancaster made no reply to this proposition, and begged him only to wait the decision of parliament. 'Well then, (he said,) let me appear at least in this parliament, and let them hear my reasons.' Lancaster, without entering into any explanations on this head, contented himself with answering, 'Sire, they will do you justice.'

The manuscript does not say, as many historians, that he signed by will or compulsion any act of abdication.

The parliament assembled, September 30, 1399. Lancaster accused Richard, and he was condemned without being heard. The bishop of Carlisle alone dared to raise his voice in his favour. 'What, my lords,' he said, 'will you hear a malefactor or an assassin in his defence, and refuse to hear your king, and dare to condemn him?' The argument was incontrovertible, and the tyrant sensibly felt it; thus his *reply* was, an order to the marshal to arrest the bishop and convey him to prison, for having been guilty of high treason, in defending

* This was not the *first* slander about the countess: her ascendancy over Edward, (witness the institution of the garter) and the stories in *Froissart* and *Du Closne*, and her separation, have an odd look, especially as she was a woman of much spirit and strong sense, who knew how to manage well in all respects.

* His conduct in the affair of Wat Tyler, proves that he could be brave.

the cause of majesty in King Richard. The unfortunate prince was deposed, and Henry of Lancaster proclaimed. "The sentence of Richard was, that Richard of Bourdeaux, who had been called King of England, should be condemned to a royal prison; that he should have the best bread, wine, and meat, which could be purchased for gold or silver: and if any attempt should be made to rescue him, he should be the first who died."

This last word was the signal of death. He was conspired against by a plot,* apparently in his favour, without his knowledge. For want of Richard, they exhibited to the people one of his chaplains (esquires, says the M. S.) named *Maudlin* or *Magdelain*, who resembled the prince, in shape and figure. They began by spreading a murmur, that Richard was delivered from prison, and when they thought they had got the public mind on their side, they appointed a tournament at Oxford, whither they proposed to train Henry, in order to imprison or assassinate him. The Earl of Rutland, who had flattered, and afterwards betrayed successively the Duke of Gloucester, and Richard II. and who was then flattering Henry IV. in order to deceive him, was at the head of this conspiracy. One day being at dinner with the Duke of York, his father, he received a mysterious paper, which he appeared to conceal with care: it was talked of, and he betrayed emotion. The duke wished to see the paper, and took it by force from his son. It was the plan of the conspiracy, and the list of the conspirators. "Traitor, (he cried) you well know that I am bail for you, and that I have pledged my person and property for you in parliament: I see well, that you wish me out of the way, but by Saint John, I had rather that you were hanged, than myself."

Immediately he mounted his horse, to acquaint the king; the Earl of Rutland anticipated him to obtain pardon. The conspirators, knowing that the two princes were with the king, and thinking they had nothing more to contrive, invested Maudlin with the insignia of royalty. A party among the people thought or wished to think, that he was the king: they found in this chaplain all the graces of Richard, who had sufficient to disguise his faults, and who was sufficiently unfortunate to excite commiseration. The

conspirators, intending to surprise Henry at Windsor, were themselves surprised at Cirencester, by the mayor of the town, who conquered, and made the principal leaders prisoners. The Earl of Salisbury was killed in the battle; the Earl of Rutland, who had been unable to join the conspirators, took the resolution of fighting them; and he was beheld, with indignation, carrying upon the point of a lance, the head of Lord Spencer, his brother in law, and accomplice, and basely presenting it to Henry, whom he would have served in the same manner, if the tournament at Oxford had taken place.

The unfortunate Richard, closely guarded in the castle of Pontefract, did not long survive a conspiracy of which he was ignorant. Some historians say, that he killed himself: others, that he died of hunger; many that he was assassinated by order of Henry, but defended himself courageously and sold his life dear. The story of these last is confirmed by the manuscript. A knight, named *Pierre d'Exton* or *Exton*, sent by Henry, arrived at Pontefract, with seven other assassins. Richard was at table; Exton called the squire carver; and informed him on the part of Henry, that he was not, according to custom, to take the essay of the dishes served at Richard's table, "for, (said he) he will eat no more." Richard perceived that the squire neglected this ceremonial, and ordered him to do it. The squire fell on his knees, and told him the prohibition, which Exton had just given him on the part of Henry. Richard lost his patience: he struck the squire with the knife which he held in his hand; crying with rage, "Go to the devil, you and your Lancaster!" Exton rushed in at the noise with his seven men armed, as well as himself: at sight of them, Richard pushed away the table, darted into the midst of the eight assassins, wrenched a battle-axe from one of them, used it with success against them, overthrew four at his feet, and began to intimidate many of the others, when Exton attacking him behind, struck him a blow on the head, which brought him down. The king then begged mercy of God, and Exton gave him another blow. Thus died the noble king Richard, without confession, an event much to be regretted. [It was deemed a disgrace, hence the mournful expression of the author.] See *M. Paris*, 279, 511.

Exton himself appeared terrified with his crime, he sat down by the body, and began to weep, saying, "Alas! what have

* This is most inconsistent with what follows.

we done? we have put to death him who was our sovereign lord for twenty-two years; I have lost my honour, I shall never go into any country without being reproached."

The modern historians who have adopted the opinion that Richard died of hunger, rest upon a circumstance which has often proved deceitful. It is the exposure of the body in St. Paul's church, without any mark of violence. But, besides, in like cases, the knowledge how to manage appearances, and the exposure of the corpse, surrounded by guards to the view, not examination of the public; our manuscript says, that the real object of this exposure was only to satisfy the public, that Richard was actually dead. Richard was assassinated on the day of kings* anno 1400. Those of his friends who had been taken, whether in battle or their flight, were given up to divers punishments. The manuscript is very copious in these melancholy details: and the *naiveté* of the old language seems to diminish the horror and augment the interest which they excite. Among these noble victims of fidelity to Richard, were Sir Thomas Blount, and the Earl of Huntingdon, half-brother of Richard.

Sir Thomas Blount, and a companion, named Benedict Selly, were dragged from Oxford to the place of execution, for more than a league: they were then hanged, the cords almost instantly cut, and they were made to speak, and seated upon a bench, before a large fire. The executioner came, with a razor in his hand, threw himself at the knees of Sir Thomas Blount, whose hands were tied, and begged his forgiveness for the execution of his office. Sir Thomas then asked him, "Are you he, who are to deliver me from this world?" "Yes," (replied the executioner,) and added, "Sir, I beg you will pardon me," and Sir Thomas kissed and forgave him. The executioner kneeled down, and Sir Thomas prepared himself: the former then made an incision on the belly, cut off the entrails just below the stomach, tied them in a knot with a string, on purpose that the ventricle of the heart might not entirely cease, and threw the entrails into the fire.† Then Sir Thomas le Blount was seated

before the fire, his belly open, and saw his entrails burn before him. And Sir Thomas d'Arpeghen, chamberlain of King Henry, insulting Blount's misfortune, dared to say to him with a sneer, "Go and seek a master who can cure you." Instead of making any answer, Blount clasped his hands, saying, "Te Deum Laudemus," and blessed the hour when he was born, and that very day, "for I shall die, (he said,) in the service of my sovereign lord, the noble King Richard."

Arpeghen wished him to reveal the accomplices of his treason. "These words, (he said,) of traitor and treason belong to you, and the infamous Rutland: by you two is destroyed to-day the noble chivalry of England: I summon you both before the face of Jesus Christ, for the great treason, that between you both you have made against our sovereign lord, the noble King Richard." The executioner then asked him, if he wished to drink. He answered, "No," you have taken from me the place where I ought to put that: thanks to God, they are my bowels, which burn." Afterwards he begged the executioner to release him from this world, saying, it distresses me to look at these traitors, who are present. The executioner then kneeled before him, and kissed him very humbly, and immediately afterwards his head was cut off, and he was quartered.

As to the Earl of Huntingdon, he fled into the county of Essex: but on passing through a small town, which belonged to the Countess of Hereford, sister of the late Earl of Arundel, was recognized and taken into custody. The countess sent tidings of this event to Henry, and begged him to send to her the young Earl of Arundel, her nephew, that he might come and enjoy the revenge which she meant to take of the man, to whose councils she chiefly attributed the death of her brother, which was, in fact, to be rather imputed to the information of the Earl of Nottingham. Young Arundel came; he loaded Huntingdon with reproaches; the countess assembled the peasants, her vassals, to the number of eight thousand: she delivered to them the Earl of Huntingdon, bound and corded, ordering them to cut him in pieces: the unhappy man solicited mercy, representing to them, that he had never done them any harm: and except the Countess and the Earl of Arundel, all the others much pitied him. The countess was enraged: "Cursed be you all

* See the account of the Eton Montem, in this Magazine.

† This is badly expressed in the manuscript.

for a set of villains, (she cried) you have not courage enough to put a man to death."

A squire then presented himself for this office, with his battle axe in his hand; but he was so affected with the tender complaints of Huntingdon, that he trembled with fear, and returned to the lady, weeping, and said, "Madam, for all the gold in the world, I cannot put the duke* to death." "Then, (said the lady to him) you shall do what you have engaged to do, or I will cut off your head." And when he heard that, he was so terribly affrighted, that he did not know what to do, and said, "Sir, I beg your pardon, forgive me your death." He then elevated the battle-axe, and struck him such a blow upon the shoulder, that he made him fall, with his face upon the ground. The noble duke leaped upon his feet, exclaiming, "Alas! man, why did you do what you have done: for God (God's sake) deliver me speedily." Afterwards he gave him eight blows upon the shoulder, for he could not aim aright at the neck or head, and the ninth blow was on the neck, and then spoke the good duke, brother of the noble King Richard, "Alas! my dear friend, have mercy upon me, and deliver me." The *womanish tormentor* then cut his throat with a knife, in order to separate the head from the body, and thus died the noble duke.

Maudlin was also taken, and carried to London: he asked the mayor, "Shall I be quartered?" "No, no, (answered the mayor,) but you will have your head cut off." Then Maudlin thanked God for dying in the service of his sovereign lord, King Richard.

The bishop of Carlisle was released, after about a year's imprisonment, with the loss of his see, and died rector of Toddenham in the county of Gloucester.† The editor has treated this manuscript with much judgment. Events on both sides have the colouring of party, but the main facts, as appears from hints and jejune facts, in contemporary historians, were certainly the news of the day. Richard's young wife, quite a child, may appear surprizing, without the explication of a very common custom, from the remotest antiquity. To prevent indiscreet attachments, the children of the great were contracted by a solemn cere-

* He was created Duke of Exeter by Richard.

† This is a mistake.

mony, called *fyancels*, at a very early period, borrowed from the Roman *spousalia*, but no cohabitation ensued till the marriage, a second ceremony at a suitable age. This has been illustrated by Mr. Douce, &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

IN answer to the wishes of your Bedfordshire correspondent, dated September 12, 1808, respecting the polygraphic art, I can inform him, that the inventor, Mr. Joseph Booth, had disposed of the benefits arising from that invention, several years previous to his decease; it was, I believe, purchased of him by a company of gentlemen, on speculation, and the business carried on by them at Woolwich; having at the same time exhibition and sale rooms in Pall Mall, till February, 1793; when a fire happened which destroyed the greatest part of the premises and materials, and of course caused a stagnation in the business; the artists employed, myself being one, being then discharged and their engagements cancelled. After a short time the business was removed, and carried on by the same party, on a smaller scale, (at Walham Green, near Fulham, Middlesex,) for a year or two longer, after which, I believe, it was quite relinquished.

As to the art itself, it certainly did not die with Mr. B. being still known to myself, and some others, who, I believe, are living. It certainly is of great use to an artist, when his object is to produce very exact copies; for with only the partial assistance of it, I am bold to say, I would produce a copy or copies of almost any picture that could be brought to me, so very near as not to be distinguished from the original; at the proper distance at which the original ought to be viewed, and at a sixth an eighth, and in many cases a tenth of the price of the original.

As to its not being now publicly practised, the art is of such a nature, that it cannot conveniently (except partially) be put in practice so as to answer the purpose of any individual, who has not sufficient patronage and support to have the means of obtaining the use of the best and most valuable pictures, and no others it is evident can be worth copying, besides the uncertainty of disposing of his copies.

Having frequently received pleasure from the information contained in your valuable

valuable publication, I am happy to have it in my power to add a trifle thereto.
Broad-street, Lynn-regis, Your's, &c.
November 16, 1808. J. SILLETT.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

IN reply to the Queries signed R.R.D. (page 315, November, 1808,) I request the favour of a page or so in your interesting miscellany.

Query 1.—"Whether the process employed by Mr. Booth is now known?"

Answer 1.—The process is thoroughly known to the writer of this reply, who has occasionally practised it upwards of thirty years.

Query 2.—"What is the supposed means he used to obtain copies from originals?"

Answer 2.—The means used by the late ingenious Mr. Booth, were in my opinion much the same as others—far more mechanical than chemical.* If I say more on this part of the subject, I may disclose more than I ought, because it may lessen its esteem, and be of little or no value to the public.

Query 3.—"But if the secret is known

* Expressed and volatile oils, alcohol, acids, alkalies, acetites, earths, fossils, minerals, metals, oxydes; mineral, vegetable, and other salts; carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, sulphates, &c. with the processes of trituration, levigation, cibration, distillation, sublimation, fixation, filtration, concentration, condensation, calcination, crystallization, evaporation, combination, fumigation, agitation, &c. with composition, ignition, decomposition, and more actions and *ations* than I can now call to mind, may all be necessary to the well performing the polygraphic art; yet, paradoxical as it may appear, I cannot allow it to be a "chemical process," such substances and processes being used by the colour-makers. Therefore, the polygraphic artist has little more to perform than combination, and application, except he grinds his own colours; in that case he may triturate, and must levigate.—The processes of sheep-washing and shearing, wool-winding, sorting, scouring, cropping, tasselling, folding, pressing, packing, and more *ings*, which I know nothing of, are generally necessary to having a coat made; but the tailor has little or no care or knowledge of them; his processes ending in *ing*, are chiefly measuring, chalking, cutting, threading, basting, trying, altering, covering, working, seaming, pressing, brushing, charging, carrying, and such other *ings* as I am unacquainted with, except *tabbageing* be allowed.

at this time to any one, why is it not now practised?"

Answer 3.—Because the speculation is not a good one, that is, the preparation being tedious, (although the execution is rapid) requires a number of copies to be taken in order to render it profitable, and it is no easy matter to dispose of many fac-simile oil paintings advantageously.

If R.R.D. or any other person should wish to have forty, fifty, or one hundred, &c. copies of a picture, the writer would not object to execute such an order; yet it must be considered that a tenth part or under, of the price of the originals, is by no means a criterion for the value of polygraphical copies; there are numbers of pictures which would be well worth copying at a twentieth part of the original price, and numbers more which would not leave a tolerable profit at one fourth of the first price. The painter should contemplate the picture to be copied, and be certain of the number of copies required ere he can ascertain the price. When this Polygraphic Art was announced as a chemical process, my "Mind's Eye" beheld a Reynolds smile, a Barry, or an Ibbetson, condemn or ridicule it, a Gainsborough treat it with contempt, &c. Men of great genius or talent, could not easily brook such a mode, although the effect is full, and the pictures as durable as others. A tolerable painter may copy almost any picture by dint of patience and industry in the preparation. There is a mistake in assigning the invention to Mr. Booth, yet he might be the first who applied the principle to picture-manufacturing. I was taught the polygraphic art with several other pupils, when young, by my father, who had it from his much older brother, and my uncle was taught it by his master in the routine of painting in general; I cannot accurately trace it farther, but think that was far from the source. Several years ago a middling portrait-painter, in London, who had been recently an apprentice to my father, wrote to him, stating a scarcity of employment in that profession, requesting also that he would become bound with him in one thousand pounds, to secure secrecy, which would obtain him employment at five guineas per week, as a toucher-up, in the polygraphic art of picture-making. If I remember rightly, the answer satisfied the parties without a bond, by clearly proving that the young man was far from being a stranger to the principles

of the art in question, but might not recognize it under the assumed appellation of a chemical process. The youth was engaged, but a rapid decline prevented his long enjoyment of the situation. For want of the letter to my father, (in vain diligently sought) I can neither ascertain dates nor the name of the employer, but not having heard of any other establishment of that kind, probably Mr. Booth might be the conductor who employed the youth as above. Another mistake exists as to its being complete, without any touch or finishing by the hand, inasmuch that in one hundred cases, ninety-nine will indispensably require "touching up," and that part of the process must be done by one who can paint with or without polygraphics. Such I presume was the department assigned to the youth alluded to.

N. B. If the manufactory answered Mr. Booth's expectation, he had no doubt more than one, two, or three "touchers-up."

Peterborough.

Your's, &c.

T. F.—R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WOULD wish to be informed whether any person actually has prepared a Greek-English Lexicon for publication, and if so, how soon it may be expected from the press.

My reason for making this enquiry is, that I have myself been employed for a considerable time in collecting materials for such a work; but have been prevented from completing it by different notices, which I have seen of Lexicons already compiled. Should it appear that none of these will soon be published, I intend to proceed with my own as expeditiously as possible.

In the mean time I shall state my plan, that, if I can suggest any useful hints, they may be adopted.

I proposed to give all the words of the Greek language in their simplest forms; together with the most common parts of them, which could occasion any difficulty in investigating the themes, ranged alphabetically, after the manner of Schivelius. Every peculiar or uncommon signification, idiomatical phrase, &c. to be supported by authorities. For this purpose, I should make free use of the works of Stephanus, Vigerus, Hoogeveen, &c. condensing the substance of them all into the one volume. To this would be added the most judicious interpretations that ancient or modern commentators

have given, of every difficult passage in the Greek authors.

I calculate that this would make one moderate folio, or very large quarto volume. But as this would be too expensive, and unwieldy, for the use of learners, I would publish, at the same time, a moderate octavo abridgement, which would cost me no additional labour, as it could be executed by marking those passages in the larger work, which were to be extracted.

Still, however, I shall be glad to find that some abler hand has already accomplished what I conceive to be a great desideratum in literature.

Dundalk, Your's, &c.
November 30, 1808. W. NEILSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

IT is highly gratifying to observe, that the public attention has at length been awakened and recently directed towards the abuses which have been gradually increasing in some of our most valuable charitable institutions.

Permit me to call the attention of your correspondents to the state of the patronage, government, and superintendance of Dulwich college, and to express a hope, that if this inquiry meet the eye of any of the wardens, or fellows of that liberal establishment, they may be induced to favour your readers with information on this subject. Your's, &c.

November, 1808. G. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.
Some ACCOUNT of the COLUMBIAD, a POEM in ten BOOKS; by JOEL BARLOW lately published at PHILADELPHIA.

(Concluded from p. 411.)

THE following instance of minute description is occasioned by a view of Morgan's corps of riflemen in the American army, illustrated by the well-known story of William Tell.

"Morgan in front of his bold riflers towers,
His host of keen-eyed marksmen, skill'd to pour

Their slugs unerring from the twisted bore,
No sword, no bayonet they learn to wield,
They gall the flank, they skirt the battling field,

Cull out the distant foe in full horse speed,
Couch the long tube, and eye the silver bead,
Turn as he turns, dismiss the whizzing lead,
And lodge the death-ball in his heedless head.

So toil'd the huntsman Tell. His quivering dart,

Prest by the bended bowstring, fears to part,

Dread

Dreads the tremendous task, to graze but shun
The tender temples of his infant son ;
As the loved youth (the tyrant's victim led)
Bears the poised apple tottering on his head.
The sullen father, with reverted eye,
Now marks the satrap, now the bright-hair'd
boy ;

His second shaft impatient lies, athirst
To mend the expected error of the first,
To pierce the monster, mid the insulted crowd,
And steep the pangs of nature in his blood.
Deep doubling tow'r'd his breast, well poised
and slow.

Curve the strain'd horns of his indignant bow ;
His left arm strengthens as the dexter bends,
And his nerved knuckle with the gripe dis-
tends ;
Soft slides the reed back with the stiff-drawn
strand,
Till the steel point has reaht his steady
hand ;
Then to his keen fixt eye the shank he brings,
'Twangs the loud cord, the feather'd arrow
sings,
Picks off the pippin from the smiling boy,
And Uri's rocks resound with shouts of joy.
Soon by an equal dart the tyrant bleeds,
The cantons league, the work of fate pro-
ceeds ;
Till Austria's titled hordes, with their own
gore,
Fit the fair fields they lorded long before ;
On Gothard's height while Freedom first un-
furl'd
Her infant banner o'er the modern world."

Among all the naval victories that Britain has to boast, it is singular that we have no description of a naval battle in English poetry, nor is there such a thing among the moderns of any nation, so far as I am acquainted with their literature. We are therefore indebted to the American poet for the first poetical description of a combat of this sort, and that too on an occasion sufficiently rare, if not unique, in which the English did not gain the victory. — It is the battle of Graves and Degrasse, in which the latter obtained, if not a victory, at least his object ; which was to take possession of the Chesapeake bay, and protect the operations of the siege of York, and the reduction of Cornwallis. The description I think equal to the occasion.

" Far on the wild expanse, where ocean lies,
And scorns all confines but incumbent skies,
Scorns to retain the imprinted paths of men
To guide their wanderings or direct their ken ;
Where warring vagrants, raging as they go,
Ask of the stars their way to find the foe ;
Columbus saw two hovering fleets advance,
And rival ensigns o'er their pinions dance.
Graves, on the north, with Albion's flag un-
furl'd,
Waves proud defiance to the watery world ;

Degrasse, from southern isles, conducts his
train,
And shades with Gallic sheets the moving
main.

" Now Morn, unconscious of the coming
fray

That soon shall storm the crystal cope of day,
Glowes o'er the heavens, and with her orient
breeze
Fans her fair face and curls the summer seas.
The swelling sails, as far as eye can sweep,
Look through the skies and awe the shadowy
deep,

Lead their long-bending lines ; and, ere they
close,

To count, recognize, circumvent their foes,
Each hauls his wind, the weatherage to gain
And master all the movements of the plain ;
Or bears before the breeze with loftier gait,
And, beam to beam, begins the work of fate,

" As when the warring winds, from each
far pole,

Their adverse storms across the concave roll,
Thin fleecy vapours thro' the expansion run,
Veil the blue vault and tremble o'er the sun,
Till the dark folding wings together drive,
And, ridged with fire and rocked with thunder,
strive ;

So, hazing thro' the void, at first appear
White clouds of canvas floating on the air,
Then frown the broad black decks, the sails are
stayed,

The gaping portholes cast a frightful shade,
Flames, triple tier'd, and tides of smoke, arise,
And fulminations rock the seas and skies

" From van to rear the roaring deluge runs,
The storm disgorging from a thousand guns,
Each like a vast volcano spouting wide
His hissing hell dogs o'er the shuddering tide,
Whirls high his chainshot, cleaves the mast
and strews

The shiver'd fragments on the staggering foes ;
Whose gunwale sides with iron globes are
gored,
And a wild storm of splinters sweeps the board.
Husht are the winds of heaven ; no more the
gale

Breaks the red rolls of smoke nor flaps the sail
A dark dead calm continuous cloaks the glare,
And holds the clouds of sulphur on the war,
Convolving o'er the space that yawns and
shines,

With frequent flash, between the laboring
lines.

Nor sun nor sea nor skyborn lightning gleams,
But flaming Phlegethon's asphaltic steams
Streak the long gaping gulph ; where varying
glow

Carbonic curls above, blue flakes of fire below,

" Hither two hostile ships to contact run,
Both grappling, board to board, and gun to gun ;
Each thro' the adverse ports their contents pour,
Rake the low decks, the interior timbers
bore,
Drive into chinks the illuminated wads unseen,
Whose flames approach the unguarded maga-
zine.

Above

[Jan. 1,

Above, with shrouds afoul and gunwales
mann'd
Thick halberds clash; and, closing hand to
hand,
The huddling troops, infuriate from despair,
Tug at the toils of death, and perish there;
Grenados, carcasses their fragments spread,
And pikes and pistols strow the deck with dead.
Now on the Gallic board the Britons rush,
The intrepid Gauls the rash adventurers crush;
And now, to vengeance stung, with frantic air,
Back on the British maindeck roll the war.
There swells the carnage; all the tar-beat floor
Is clogg'd with spattered brains and glued with
gore;
And down the ship's black waist, fresh brooks
of blood
Course o'er their clots and tinge the sable flood.
Till War, impatient of the lingering strife
That tires and slackens with the waste of life,
Opes with engulphing gape the astonish'd
wave,
And whelms the combat whole, in one vast
grave.
For now the imprisoned powder caught the
flames,
And into atoms whisl'd the monstrous frames
Of both the entangled ships; the vortex wide
Roars like an Etna thro the belching tide,
And blazing into heaven, and bursting high,
Shells, carriages and guns obstruct the sky;
Cords, timbers, trunks of men the welkin
sweep,
And fall on distant ships, or shower along the
deep.
" The matcht armadas still the fight main-
tain,
But cautious, distant; lest the staggering main
Drive their whole lines afoul, and one dark day
Glut the proud ocean with too rich a prey.
At last, where scattering fires the cloud dis-
close,
Hulls heave in sight and blood the decks o'er-
flows;
Here from the field tost navies rise to view,
Drive back to vengeance and the roar renew,
There shatter'd ships commence their flight
a'ar,
Tow'd thro the smoke, hard struggling from
the war;
And some, half seen amid the gaping wave,
Plunge in the whirl they make, and gorge
their grave."

The siege of York affords several examples of novel description, particularly the bombardment during the night, and the mining and blowing up of a citadel. There is not room for citations so copious as I could wish from the scenes of war. The subjects are so various, and many of them original, that I shall be able to convey but an imperfect idea of the work.

The following hymn to Peace forms the overture of the 8th book.

" Hail holy Peace, from thy sublime abode,
Mid circling saints that grace the throne of
God.
Before his arm, around our embryon earth,
Stretch'd the dim void, and gave to nature
birth,
Ere morning stars his glowing chambers hung,
Or songs of gladness woke an angel's tongue,
Veil'd in the splendors of his beauteous mind,
In blest repose thy placid form reclined,
Lived in his life, his inward sapience caught,
And traced and toned his universe of thought,
Borne thro the expanse with his creating voice
Thy presence bade the unfolding worlds re-
joice,
Led forth the systems on their bright career,
Shaped all their curves and fashion'd every
sphere,
Spaced out their suns, and round each radiant
goal,
Orb over orb, compell'd their train to roll,
Bade heaven's own harmony their force com-
bine,
Taught all their host symphonious strains to
join,
Gave to seraphic harps their sounding lays,
Their joys to angels, and to men their praise.
" From scenes of blood, these verdant shores
that stain,
From numerous friends in recent battle slain,
From blazing towns that scorch the purple
sky,
From houseless hordes, their smoking walls
that fly,
From the black prison ships, those groaning
graves,
From warring fleets that vex the gory waves,
From a storm'd world, long taught thy flight
to mourn,
I rise, delightful Peace, and greet thy glad re-
turn."

In the 9th book the reader is struck with an awful solemnity mixt with abhorrence at the initiation to the mysteries of Isis, which the author considers as the origin of the several monstrous systems of religion which follow in the same description.

" Unfold, thou Memphian dungeon; there
began
The lore of Mystery, the mask of man;
There Fraud with Science leagued, in early
times,
Plann'd a resplendent course of holy crimes,
Stalk'd o'er the nations with gigantic pace,
With sacred symbols charm'd the cheated
race,
Taught them new grades of ignorance to gain,
And punish truth with more than mortal
pain,—
Unfold at last thy cope! that man may see
The mines of mischief he has drawn from
thee.
—Wide gapes the porch with hieroglyphics
hung,
And mimic zodiacs o'er its arches flung;
Close

Close labyrinth'd here the feign'd Omniscient dwells,
 Dupes from all nations seek the sacred cells ;
 Inquiring strangers, with astonish'd eyes,
 Dive deep to read these subterranean skies,
 To taste that holiness which faith bestows,
 And fear promulgates thro' its world of woes.
 The bold Initiate takes his awful stand,
 A thin pale taper trembling in his hand ;
 Thro' hells of howling monsters lies the road,
 To season souls and teach the ways of God.
 " Down the cramp'd corridor, far sunk
 from day,
 On hands and bended knees he gropes his way,
 Swims roaring streams, thro' dens of serpents
 crawls,
 Descends deep wells, and clammers flaming
 walls ;
 Now thwart his lane a lake of sulphur gleams
 With fiery waves, and suffocating steams ;
 He dares not shun the ford ; for full in view
 Fierce lions rush behind, and force him thro' ;
 Long ladders heaved on end, with banded
 eyes
 He mounts, and mounts, and seems to gain
 the skies ;
 Then backward falling, tranced with deadly
 fright,
 Finds his own feet, and stands restored to
 light.
 Here all dread sights of torture round him
 rise ;
 Lash'd on a wheel, a whirling felon flies ;
 A wretch, with members chain'd and liver
 bare,
 Writhe and disturbs the vulture feasting
 there ;
 One strains to roll his rock, recoiling still ;
 One, stretch'd recumbent o'er a limpid rill,
 Burns with devouring thirst ; his starting
 eyes,
 Swell'd veins and frothy lips and piercing cries ;
 Accuse the faithless eddies, as they shrink
 And keep him panting still, still bending o'er
 the brink.
 " At last Elysium to his ravish'd eyes
 Spreads flowery fields, and opens golden skies ;
 Breathes Orphean-music thro' the dancing
 groves,
 Trains the gay troops of Beauties, Graces,
 Loves,
 Lures his delirious sense with sweet decoys,
 One fancied foretaste of eternal joys,
 Fastidious pomp or proud imperial state, —
 Illusions all, that pass the Ivory Gate !
 " Various and vast the fraudulent drama grows,
 Feign'd are the pleasures, as unfelt the woes ;
 Where sainted hierophants, with well-taught
 mimes,
 Play'd first the role for all succeeding times ;
 Which, vamp'd and varied as the clime re-
 quired,
 More trist or splendid, open or retired,
 Forms local creeds, with multifarious lore,
 Creates the God, and bids the world adore.
 " Lo at the Lama's feet, as lord of all,
 Age following age in dumb devotion fall ;

The youthful God, mid suppliant kings en-
 shirned,
 Dispensing fate, and ruling half mankind,
 Sits with contorted limbs, a silent slave,
 An early victim of a secret grave ;
 His priests by myriads famish every clime
 And sell salvation in the tones they chime.
 " See India's Friar frame their blood-penn'd
 codes,
 Old Ganges change his gardens for his gods,
 Ask his own waves from their celestial
 hands,
 And choke his channel with their sainted
 sins.
 Mad with the mandates of their scriptured
 word,
 And prompt to snatch from hell her dear dead
 lord,
 The wife, still blooming, decks her sacred
 urns,
 Mounts the gay pyre, and with his body burns.
 " Shrined in his golden fane the Delphian
 stands,
 Shakes distant thrones, and taxes unknown
 lands.
 Kings, consuls, khans from earth's whole re-
 gions come,
 Pour in their wealth, and then enquire their
 doom ;
 Furious and wild the priestess rends her veil,
 Sucks, thro' the sacred stool, the maddening
 gale,
 Starts, reddens, foams, and screams, and mut-
 ters loud,
 Like a fell fiend, her oracles of God.
 The dark enigma, by the pontiff scroll'd
 In broken phrase, and close in parchment
 roll'd,
 From his proud pulpit to the suppliant
 hurl'd,
 Shall rive an empire and distract the world.
 " And where the mosque's dim arches bend
 on high,
 Mecca's dead prophet mounts the mimic sky ;
 Pilgrims, imbanded strong for mutual aid,
 Thro' dangerous deserts that their faith has
 made,
 Train their long caravans, and famish'd come
 To kiss the shrine and trembling touch the
 tomb,
 By fire and sword the same fell faith extend ;
 And howl their homilies to earth's far end.
 " Phenician altars reek with human gore,
 Gods hiss from caverns, or in cages roar,
 Nile pours from heaven a tutelary flood,
 And gaudens grow the vegetable god.
 Two rival powers the magian faith inspire,
 Primeval darkness and immortal fire ;
 Evil and good in these contending rise,
 And each by turns the sovereign of the skies.
 Sun, stars, and planets, round the earth be-
 hold
 Their fanes of marble, and their shrines of
 gold ;
 The sea, the grove, the harvest, and the vine
 Spring from their gods, and claim a birth di-
 vine !

While

[Jan. 1]

While heroes, kings, and sages of their times,
Those gods on earth, are gods in happier
climes ;
Minos in judgment sits, and Jove in power,
And Odin's friends are feasted there with
gore."

The doubts entertained by Columbus, with respect to the future progress, that Hesper assures him that mankind are to make in civilization and science, and his idea that society may again retrograde, so far that men may even lose their present geographical knowledge, and Europe in her turn, some thousand ages hence, will need to be discovered by American mariners, are expressed in a manner deeply affecting.

" And why not lapse again ? Celestial Seer,
Forgive my doubts, and ah, remove my fear !
Man is my brother ; strong I feel the ties,
From strong solicitude my doubts arise ;
My heart, while opening with the boundless
scope
That swells before him, and expands his hope,
Forebodes another fall ; and tho' at last
Thy world is planted, and with light o'er-
east,
Tho' two broad continents their beams com-
bine
Round his whole globe to stream his day di-
vine,
Perchance some folly, yet uncured, may
spread
A storm proportion'd to the lights they shed,
Veil both his continents, and leave again
Between them stretch'd the impermeable
main ;
All science buried, sails and cities lost,
Their lands uncultured, as their seas uncrost.
Till on thy coast, some thousand ages hence,
New pilots rise, bold enterprise commence,
Some new Columbus (happier let him be,
More wise, and great, and virtuous far than
me)
Launch on the wave, and tow'rd the rising
day
Like a strong eaglet steer his untaught way,
Cird half the globe, and to his age unfold
A strange new world, the world we call the
old.
From Finland's glade to Calpe's storm-beat
head
He'll find some tribes of scattering wildmen
spread ;
But one vast wilderness will shade the soil,
No wreck of art, no sign of ancient toil
Tell where a city stood ; nor leave one trace
Of all that honours now, and all that shames
the race."

The exhilarating scenes of the 10th book can hardly be abridged so as to give an idea of the general impression that the whole would make upon the mind. I shall only give the opening of the

book ; and this shall close the list of citations.

" Hesper again his heavenly power dis-
play'd,
And shook the yielding canopy of shade.
Sudden the stars their trembling fires with-
drew,
Returning splendors burst upon the view,
Floods of unfolding light the skies adorn
And more than midday glories grace the
morn.
So shone the earth, as if the sideral train,
Broad as full suns, had sail'd the ethereal
plain ;
When no distinguisht orb could strike the
sight,
But one clear blaze of all surrounding light
O'erflow'd the vault of heaven. For now in
view
Remoter climes, and future ages drew ;
Whose deeds of happier fame, in long array,
Call'd into vision, fill the newborn day.
" Far as seraphic power could lift the eye,
Or earth, or ocean, bend the yielding sky,
Or circling suns awake the breathing gale,
Drake lead the way, or Cook extend the soil ;
Where Behren sever'd, with adventurou-
prow,
Hesperia's headland from Tartaria's brow ;
Where sage Vancouver's patient leads were
hurl'd,
Where Diemen stretch'd his solitary world ;
All lands, all seas that boast a present name,
And all that unborn time shall give to fame,
Around the pair in bright expansion rise,
And earth, in one vast level, bounds the
skies."

If I had not extended my observations on the body of this work to an unusual length, I should feel that considerable attention was due to the preface and the notes. They abound in original matter, and cannot but excite the deepest reflection. In the preface, and likewise in a note on the 10th book, we find some very just remarks on the moral tendency of several of the most famous poems, and on the general spirit in which history has been written. The preface takes notice, " that modern modes of fighting, as well as the instruments now used in war, are not yet rendered familiar in our language," though he contends that there is no good reason for our timidity or reserve in the use of such terms ; that we are really richer than the ancients were in this respect, having better sounding names, and more variety in the instruments, works, stratagems, and other artifices in our war-system than they had in theirs. Accordingly he has been free in the use of all these modern military terms, and we

think the experiment has perfectly succeeded. I am convinced with him, that there is as much dignity and harmony in the words, gun, musket, bayonet, pistol, cannon, shell, mortar, platoon, brigade; as in spear, shieid, helmet; greaves, bow, shaft, sling, cohort, and phalanx.

In his note on Mr. West, the painter, he asserts (with how much justice I will not determine), that this artist is the first who introduced modern costume, and rendered it familiar in historical painting. With equal, if not greater truth, it may now be said, that Mr. B. has introduced and familiarized modern military terms in heroic poetry. Whether he thought of emulating his countryman in this respect, I know not, but his design was equally bold; and it promises to be equally successful with that of the painter, which is said to have produced a revolution in the art.

The note in the 5th book on the British colonization exemplifies in a memorable manner the effect of habitual feelings of liberty. The free-born spirit that goes forth with the young colony becomes more conspicuous, aims at higher objects, and sustains a greater growth of national prosperity than it could do in the mother country, though as free as England. The contrast the author draws between our system and that of other modern nations, which have sent colonies abroad, does honour to his liberality, and is an equal tribute of respect to our country and his own. Indeed this is not the only instance in which the English nation is highly complimented in the work before me. I am happy to see it, because it is more than certain other writings of Mr. B. had taught me to expect.

In the 2nd book there is a note on the graphic art, occasioned by a view of the hieroglyphics of Mexico. It is the result of deep reflection, and leads to some uncommon conclusions with respect to the early unstoried ages of human society. There are several other philosophical notes, which, for their original vein of thinking, and the very perspicuous and unaffected manner of holding up his thoughts to his readers, cannot fail of fixing their attention, if not their approbation.

Mr. B.'s prose style is remarkable for its harmony and eloquence. He has likewise attained a degree of purity, so far superior to any other of his countrymen, whose writings we have seen, that, were it not for the danger of giving of-

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fence to him, or them, I should perhaps ascribe it to his long residence in this country.

I intended, however, when I began this article, to notice a few oddities in his orthography and his neology. He is so sensible of having laid himself open to animadversion in this respect, that he has written a postscript to his notes in justification of the liberties he has taken with our language. But as he has explained himself fully on this subject, I will only add a word of regret at seeing a disposition in American writers for innovating so fast in our common national language, as must in a few generations more produce an irreconcilable dialect. Such a tendency is certainly to be deprecated; and I am sorry to find, that so great an example as Mr. B.'s writings must prove to his countrymen should have given countenance to these innovations.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read, with much pleasure, Mr. Loft's reply to the question, "Whether Shakspere was the author of the Epistles translated from Ovid." It is highly satisfactory. By treating the Question as the subject of a trial at law, he has taken the fairest method of examining it. No testimony that would not abide the test of a judicial investigation, should be admitted as evidence. Heywood's assertion is no proof. Shakspere, it is true, was silent, but it is probable he was ignorant of the charge, for the reasons assigned by Mr. Loft. The translations in question were certainly published in Shakspere's name, and with his permission; they were also dedicated by him to his best and kindest friend. Now could Dr. Farmer think so meanly of Shakspere, for whom he professed so high a veneration, as to suppose him capable of imposing the versions of Heywood, not only on the public, but on his patron, as the productions of his own pen? Impossible. But this is not the only occasion on which Dr. Farmer exercises his ingenuity in doing injustice, (perhaps sportively) to his darling Shakspere. He labours to prove him ignorant of every language but his own, merely because the orthography of the different languages which he occasionally employs, is sometimes incorrect. On the same grounds he might deny his knowledge of the English language. Did Dr. Farmer examine the original manuscripts of

Shakspeare's plays in his own hand-writing? If he did, and found the orthography incorrect, I am ready to admit Shakspeare's ignorance of Latin, (in spite of the testimony of his friend Jonson,) and of all the modern languages except his own. But if Dr. Farmer founds his position upon the state of the printed copies, published by ignorant editors and blundering printers, after the demise of the author, I must be allowed to question his authority. But I shall leave the subject to Mr. Loft, who is, I trust, as willing as he is certainly able to do it full justice. He will, I hope, lead Dr. Farmer before the tribunal of the public, from the eminence to which he was raised, as a commentator on Shakspeare, by the suffrages of friends to whom his amiable manners, various learning, and many virtues so justly endeared him.

Yours, &c. Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE lately received the following description of the inhabitants of Quebec, from a friend who is now resident there: I hope it is worthy of a place in your miscellany.

You are aware that there are in fact three different nations resident in Canada—The English, the Indians, and the French, or, as they are always called, the Canadians. The latter compose about two-thirds of the people, and the English the least portion of all. Montreal, indeed, and all the upper province is filled with Scotch and English families, who have retired from their native country. They purchase land for a mere trifle, and live upon it for even less—nay, in short, lead the golden age in perfection, and think of nothing but to make good the motto "*vivamus dum vivimus.*" In Quebec, and the vicinity, the case alters: the English, who settle here, are the army, the professional men, and the merchants. The governor, and some few officers, are dashing men, and seldom stay long in the place. The clergy are only three, besides the bishop, but are pleasant respectable men. The physicians and lawyers are but few. The merchants, who consist of thirty or perhaps fifty men, chiefly young ones, are by no means well informed: they have been, generally speaking, educated in the counting-house, or Manchester cotton-works, and having picked up a competency, have set up for men of fashion and importance. The Indians, in great num-

bers, cross the river every morning in canoes, made of bark, perfectly safe, though so light that they carry them on their shoulders. They are a mild, honest set of people, and are proud of the notice the English take of them. They generally speak a little of our language, and all of them French, as being the more generally used; for in fact, I am almost the only person in Quebec ignorant of it. The Indians are all converted to the Roman Catholic church, the outward pomp of which is calculated to please their dispositions: indeed they are singularly fond of shew. They wear clothes of any shape, or materials, so that the colour is dashing, and the women especially load their ears, chins, and noses, with great weights of lead, tin, glass, or paste-beads. I shall now give you some account of the Canadians. Perhaps I may be prejudiced against them from my natural dislike of the French, but I think them a very unpleasant, nay, disgusting people. They are honest, and amongst themselves sociable, obliging and polite, and they are very civil to us. The higher classes dress elegantly, and live gaily; the lower ones wear neither shoes nor stockings, the men are almost naked, and the women's dress is very unbecoming indeed; though on the Sunday all is gaiety. The men cast off their filthy trowsers, and straw bonnets, and the women their immense caps and short hooped petticoats; and you then see little difference between a lady and her maid, a gentleman and his shoe-black, for they are all equally ignorant and void of manners. They are all Roman catholics, ignorant, stupid, superstitious, and blindly devoted to their priests, many of whom are indeed wolves in sheep's clothing. The highest classes have sometimes a little instruction, but the middle and lower orders can never read or write. The clergy find it necessary to keep them in the dark, for their own interest, and they overruled a plan which the English wished to adopt, that of establishing a school for the gratuitous education of the Canadians in the Canadian language and religion."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the following observations on the change of colour, which takes place in some animals at different seasons of the year, and on one or two of those animals which are remarkable for this change, come within the scope of your valuable

valuable miscellany, they may lead, perhaps, to a discussion of the subject among your scientific correspondents, and enable us to ascertain, with some degree of certainty, the nature and causes of that change:—for although the all-wise care of the creator is abundantly evident in the change which does take place, I do not know that the *nature* or *causes* of that change have been at all explained on scientific principles.

I have confined my remarks to a very few of the animals which exhibit this change in their colour, and to those too which are either very common, or to be met with in Great Britain, because it is only in those animals that I have observed the facts of which I speak, and to which I could wish to direct the attention of the naturalist. The first animal which I shall mention is the common hare (*Lepus timidus* of Linné). This animal, which is well known, is found in every quarter of the world, but is nowhere more frequent than in these kingdoms; it is so common indeed as to render any general description unnecessary.

During the spring and summer months the down of the hare, though varied in external appearance, is uniformly of a bluish grey towards the roots. This is the case not only on the back and sides of the hare, when the tips of the down are of a brown colour, but also on the belly, where the down is white: but in winter, or what the laws of England have denominated the hare-hunting season, the down becomes much finer; and what was formerly of a blue-grey colour is now of a pure white; and during very severe winters in the north of Scotland, this whiteness extends almost to the extremities of the down, so as to render the back of the hare almost as white as the abdomen.—This is a fact which I should suppose to be familiar to almost every person.

The next animal which I shall mention is the mountain hare (*Lepus variabilis* of Linné). In this species of hare, which is frequent on the mountains of Norway, Lapland, and Russia, and which is also found in the north of Scotland, the change of colour is still more remarkable. The mountain hares, which are found in the Highlands of Scotland, are somewhat less than the common hare; their ears are much shorter, and they have more slender legs. In summer their colour is very much like that of the common hare, but rather of a lighter dun. In autumn they

appear at a distance of a tawny grey colour; but as the winter approaches, this colour begins to change, and at Christmas they are all of a pure white, except the tips of their ears, which are black, and which, I believe, never change.—Their summer coat begins to change its colour in the month of September, and does not re-appear till the month of April. In summer, and while the weather continues mild, they are only to be met with singly on the summits of the highest mountains; but in winter, and particularly if the snow lies long, they venture down into the plains and shaded places, and continue to graze together in docks. They always return, however, to the mountains as soon as the snow begins to disappear.

They burrow in the snow, and are of so pure a white, that they are not easily distinguished. They appear to have a very quick eye, and a strong sense of smell, as there is a considerable difficulty in getting near enough to shoot them; but if the snow is hard, they are easily caught with greyhounds; for they have not either the strength or swiftness of the common hare.

The next animal which I shall mention, as remarkable for changing its colour is a species of the *Weasel*, which I have met with in the West Highlands of Scotland, and which is common in the little Island of Lismore, in Argyleshire. During the summer months this little animal resembles in colour and appearance the common weasel (*Mustela vulgaris* of Linné). The length of its body is about seven inches, and of its tail about three inches—the back and sides are of a pale reddish or yellowish brown, and its belly is white: it is a very lively animal, but, like the common weasel, has a very unpleasant smell. In winter, its appearance is considerably altered, and the whole of its fur is of a pure white, except on the ears, and a small part of the tail, where the fur always remains black. I have seen weasels of a pure white in different parts of Scotland, and particularly in Dumfriesshire; but was taught to believe that they were only a variety of the common weasel, and that they were white in the summer as well as in winter. But this I am inclined to think is not the case, as I could not ascertain a *white weasel* had ever been seen during summer; while, on the contrary, I heard it always remarked by farmers, that they never appeared but to announce a severe

SNOW

snow-storm. I should rather think too that the white weasel, which is seen in the south of Scotland, is not the same species with that which is common in the Island of Lismore. But whether there is a species of this animal, which, like the mountain hare, changes its colour with the change of season, or whether it is only a variety of the *Mustela vulgaris*, which is found in Lismore, I have not been able to determine. I am certain that the common weasel does not always change its colour, as I have frequently seen them of their ordinary brown here during winter. I am not certain that a brown weasel has ever been seen, during the cold season, in the Island of Lismore, or that a white one had ever been observed in summer. I should be extremely happy to have the observations of some of your correspondents on this subject, and particularly with regard to the different species or varieties of the weasel, which are, or have been, observed in this country.

There are one or two other animals, Sir, which I might enumerate here as exhibiting a considerable change in their colour at different seasons, but I shall conclude this part of these remarks with a few observations on the Ptarmigan, the (*Tetrao Lagopus* of Linné).

This bird, which is rather larger than the common partridge, is found in the north and west of Scotland, in considerable quantities, particularly in the Hebrides. It is amongst the most stupid of all birds, for if a stone or snow-ball is thrown so as to fall near it, you may go up and knock it dead with a stick, as it appears so much astonished, that it seldom attempts to fly away. They never attempt to fly in a high wind; and except in the latter end of summer, we seldom meet with two or three of them together. They frequently build their nests under the snow, and are always found on the shaded sides of the mountains. But I mention this bird chiefly on account of the change of colour, which its feathers undergo.

During summer the ptarmigan is not easily distinguished from the partridge at a distance, as the colour of the feathers is so much alike in both. But in winter the whole of the feathers of the ptarmigan, except two, are of a pure white. These two feathers, which are in the tail of the bird, remain of a black colour both summer and winter.

In this change of colour in the animals which I have mentioned, we see a beau-

tiful provision of nature, in which the wisdom and goodness of the creator are equally conspicuous. This change is both a source of security and of additional comfort to the animals. The timid and short-lived hare is not only persecuted by lordly man, but is equally preyed upon by the wolf, the fox, the hawk, and the eagle; and the more they are secluded from the haunts of men, the more liable they are to be destroyed by these last-mentioned predators; and had they remained of a dark colour, while the mountains were covered with snow, they could not have stirred abroad, without being exposed to certain destruction; but by the change which as I have shewn takes place in their colour, and particularly in the mountain hare, they are not so easily discovered by the hawk or hungry eagle. The same remark applies to the weasel and ptarmigan; they too are preyed upon by the hawk and eagle. But if the security which this change of colour gives the animals is great, the comfort which accompanies it is not less wonderful. It is particularly observed, that as the down becomes white, it becomes also of a much finer texture; and modern chemistry has taught us that fine down is a very slow conductor of heat, and that the finer the down, the less is its conducting power; while it is also ascertained, that white and shining surfaces tend very much to retard the egress of heat from any body. These circumstances, as I have said, Sir, are very evident; but the manner in which this change of colour is brought about is not so apparent. I shall, therefore, conclude this short paper with a few observations on the structure of the common integuments, but chiefly of the hair and feathers, with a view, if possible, of throwing a little light on this part of the subject.

Each hair consists of a bulb and a stalk, and sometimes, as in long hairs, of branches. The bulb is placed in the cellular membrane, under the true skin, and consists of two vesicles and a nucleus. The nucleus appears to be a quantity of fibres, coiled up; but between each vesicle there is a small quantity of fluid.

The stalk of the hair consists of a cortile or bark, a cortex, and medulla, or pith. The cortile and cortex are derived from the vesicles of the bulb, and have always a small quantity of fluid betwixt them. The pith is composed of parallel fibrils, which are derived from the nu-

cleus.

cleus, and we always find that there is more or less fluid intermixed with these fibrils. The anatomy of a feather is very similar to that of a hair, and any theory that can account for the change of colour in the one, will apply equally to the other. My opinion is, that the colour depends upon the quantity of fluid

in the stalk of the hair; but as this is a subject that merits some attention, and one that I am anxious to see discussed, I shall defer giving my reasons for being of this opinion till some future opportunity,

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

ANDREW HALLIDAY.

Nottingham, Nov. 8. 1808.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The LITERARY REPOSITORY OF CORNWALL and DEVON.—No. II.

QUADRUPEDS, BIRDS, and FISH.

(Continued from p. 435.)

CLOVEN-FOOTED WATER-FOWLS.

Heron,	COMMON. <i>Ardea major</i> , Lin. In plenty.
Bittern.	<i>Ardea Stellaris</i> , Lin. Scarce.
Curlew.	<i>Scolapax arquata</i> , Lin. Numerous in winter.
Whimbrel.	<i>Scolapax Phœopus</i> , Lin. Frequent.
Woodcock.	<i>Scolapax rusticola</i> , Lin. Generally plenty.
Snipe,	Common. <i>Scolapax gallinago</i> , Lin. In great plenty. I have frequently found their nest.
—,	Jack. <i>Scolapax gallinula</i> , Lin. Very common.
Lapwing.	<i>Tringa vanellus</i> , Lin. Very common; they breed on most of our Downs.
Sand-piper,	Ash-coloured. <i>Tringa cinerea</i> , Brunnich. Not common. I have killed two or three.
Turn stone.	<i>Tringa Morinellus</i> , Lin. Frequent.
Sand-piper,	Common. <i>Tringa hypoleucus</i> , Lin. Frequent in winter.
Purre.	<i>Tringa cinclus</i> , Lin. In large flocks in winter.
Plover,	Golden. <i>Charadrius pluvialis</i> , Lin. In amazing flocks in winter. We have sometimes a variety with black and white bellies and breasts.
—,	Long legged. <i>Charadrius himantopus</i> , Lin. I never saw but one.
Dotterel,	Ringed. <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> , Lin. Scarce.
Sanderling,	<i>Charadrius caladris</i> , Lin. In great plenty.
Oyster-catcher.	<i>Hæmatopus ostralegus</i> , Lin. Not common.
Rail.	Water. <i>Rallus aquaticus</i> , Lin. Very common.
Gallinule,	Spotted. <i>Rallus porzana</i> , Lin. Very scarce. I have killed two.
—,	Common, or moor-hen. <i>Fulica chloropus</i> , Lin. Rather scarce.
FIN-FOOTED.	
Coot,	Common. <i>Fulica atra</i> , Lin. Scarce.
Grebe,	Tippet. <i>Colymbus urinator</i> , Lin. Scarce.
—,	Little, or dobikeck. <i>Colymbus auritus</i> , Lin. Frequent in winter.
WEB-FOOTED.	
Razor-bill.	<i>Alca torda</i> , Lin. Frequent.
Puffin.	<i>Alca articæ</i> , Lin. Scarce.
Gull,	Arctic. <i>Larus parasiticus</i> , Lin. I never saw above two or three.
—,	Herring. <i>Larus fuscus</i> , Lin. Not very common.
—,	Wagel. <i>Larus Nævius</i> , Lin. Frequent.
Shear-water.	Winter. <i>Gavia Hyberna</i> , le Mouette d'hiver, Brisson. Rather scarce.
Petrel,	Common. <i>Larus canus</i> , Lin. In plenty.
Merganser,	Great, or sea swallow. <i>Sterna hirundo</i> , Lin. { Scarce.
Swan,	Lesser, sea swallow. <i>Sterna minuta</i> , Lin. }
	Procellaria Puffinus, Lin. Scarce.
	Stormy. <i>Procellaria pelagica</i> , Lin. As I was fishing from the rocks near Porthoustock, I saw one hovering near the surface of the water, about forty yards from me; another was shown me which was picked up about three miles inland, which had lost its way in a fog.
	Goosander. <i>Mergus merganser</i> , Lin. I never saw but two.
	Wild. <i>Anas Cygnus ferus</i> , Lin. Sometimes in very hard winters.
	Swan

Swan,	Tame. <i>Le Cygne</i> , Brisson. Sometimes in very hard winters.
Goose,	Gray lag, or Fen Goose of Lister.
—,	Bean. <i>Anas anser mansuetus-ferus</i> , Lin.
—,	Bernacle. <i>Anas erythropus</i> (mas). Lin.
—,	White-fronted. <i>Anas erythropus</i> (faun.), Lin.
Duck,	Brent. <i>Anas Bernicla</i> , Lin.
—,	Velvet, or black duck. <i>Anas fusca</i> , Lin.
—,	Shieldrake, or burrough duck. <i>Anas tadorna</i> , Lin.
—,	Common wild. <i>Anas boschas</i> . <i>Anas domestica</i> , Lin.
—,	Wigeon. <i>Anas penelope</i> , Lin.
—,	Garganey. <i>Anas Querquedula</i> , Lin.
—,	Teal. <i>Anas Crecca</i> , Lin.
Corvorant.	Pelecanus Carbo, Lin. Rather scarce.
Shag.	Pelecanus graculus, Lin. Common.
Gannet.	Pelecanus Bassanus, Lin. Very frequent.
REPTILES.	
Tortoise,	Coriaceous. <i>Testudo coriacea</i> , Lin. Borlase; two taken on the coast of Cornwall.
Frog,	Common. <i>Rana temporaria</i> , Lin. In great plenty.
—,	Edible. <i>Rana esculenta</i> , Lin. Frequent.
Toad.	<i>Rana Bufo</i> . Very common.
Lizard,	Scaly. <i>Lacerta agilis</i> , Lin. Frequent.
—,	Warty. <i>Lacerta palustris</i> , Lin. Scarce.
—,	Brown. <i>Lacerta vulgaris</i> , Lin. Common.
Serpent.	The latter end of March, 1802, I saw a green lizard at Castle-an-Dinas, near St. Columb; its whole length might be about six inches.
—,	Viper, or adder. <i>Coluber Berus</i> , Lin. Very plenty.
—,	Snake. <i>Coluber natrix</i> , Lin. I have heard there are a few in the eastern part of the county.
—,	Blind worm. <i>Anguis fragilis</i> , Lin. Frequent.
FISH. CETACEOUS.	
Whale.	I have seen many, but cannot say of what sort.
Dolphin.	<i>Delphinus Delphis</i> , Lin.—Borlase.
Porpess.	<i>Delphinus Phocaena</i> , Lin. Numerous.
Grampus.	<i>Delphinus orca</i> , Lin. Frequent.
FISH. CARTILAGINOUS.	
Lamprey,	Sea. <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> , Lin. I never saw but one.
Ray,	Skate. <i>Raia Batis</i> , Lin. Common.
—,	Sharp-nosed. <i>Raia oxyrinchus</i> , Lin. Scarce.
—,	Thornback. <i>Raia clavata</i> , Lin. Common.
Shark,	Sting. <i>Raia Pastinaca</i> , Lin. Scarce.
—,	Angel, or monk fish. <i>Squalus squatina</i> , Lin. I never saw but one.
—,	Picked-dog. <i>Squalus spinax</i> , Lin. Plenty.
—,	Blue. <i>Squalus glaucus</i> , Lin. Scarce.
—,	Long-tailed, sea-fox, or ape. <i>Vulpes marina</i> . Rondel, Borlase.
—,	Spotted dog-fish. <i>Squalus canicula</i> , Lin. Frequent.
—,	Lesser spotted dog-fish. <i>Squalus catulus</i> , Lin. Frequent.
—,	Smooth-hound. <i>Squalus mustelus</i> , Lin. Frequent.
—,	Porbeagle—Borlase.
Angler,	Beaumaris. I never saw but one, which was caught near the Marnacles. See Pennant's <i>Brit. Zool.</i> vol. iii. p. 118, 8vo. edit. Lond. 1776.
—,	Common, or frog-fish. <i>Lophius piscatorius</i> , Lin. Frequent.
Diodon,	Long, fishing-frog of Mount's-bay. Borlase. I do not know it.
—,	Oblong. Sun-fish of Mount's-bay. Borlase. <i>Ostracion lavis</i> , Gro-nov. Scarce.
Sucker.	Short. <i>Tetraodon mola</i> , Lin. Scarce.
Pipe,	Globe. <i>Tetraodon lavigatus</i> , Lin. One taken at Penzance.
	Jura. Lesser sucking-fish of Borlase. Common.
	Longer. <i>Syngnathus barbarus</i> , Lin. Frequent.
	Pipe,

- Pipe, Shorter. *Syngnathus acus*, Lin. Frequent.
 —, Little. *Syngnathus ophidion*, Lin. Rather scarce.
 BONY FISH.
 Ed, Common. *Muraena anguilla*, Lin. In every brook, &c.
 —, Conger. *Muraena Conger*, Lin. Numerous.
 Launce, Sand, or sand eels. *Ammodytes Tobianus*, Lin. Plenty.
 Dragonet. Gemineous. *Callionymus Lyra*, Lin. *Dracunculus marinus*, Borlase.
 Frequent.
 Weever, Great. *Draco major seu araneus*, Salvian. I never saw but two, and
 they were sent to me by the fishermen of Coverack, to know what
 they were.
 Cod, Common. *Gadus morhua*, Lin. Plenty.
 Haddock. *Gadus Eglefinus*, Lin. Scarce in this neighbourhood.
 Bib, Or blinds. *Gadus luscus*, Lin. Plenty.
 Poor, Or Power Cornub. *Gadus minutus*, Lin. Scarce.
 Coal-fish. Rawlin Polluck Cornub. *Gadus carbonarius*, Lin. Very frequent.
 Pollack. *Gadus Pollachius*, Lin. Numerous.
 Whiting. *Gadus merlangus*, Lin. Tolerably plenty.
 Hake. *Gadus Merluccius*, Lin. Plenty.
 —, Forked. *Blennius Phycis*, Lin. Scarce.
 —, Lesser. *Barbus minor Cornubiensis cirris bifurcis*. The lesser forked-
 bearded. Mr. Jago. Raii Syn. Pisc. 164, fig. 8. I never saw one.
 Ling. *Gadus molva*, Lin. In great plenty.
 Three-bearded Cod. Whistle-fish, Cornub. Rockling, Mr. Jago. *Mustella vul-
 garis*, Rondel. Common.
 Five-bearded Cod. *Gadus mustela*, Lin. Frequent.
 Blenny, Smooth. *Mulgranc Cornub. Blennius Pholis*, Lin. In great plenty.
 —, Spotted. *Blennius Gunnellus*, Lin. Frequent under stones and oar-
 weed.
 Cepola. Five were thrown on shore in the parish of St. Kevern, during a heavy
 gale of easterly wind, in the winter of 1797, two of which I took
 home. This fish has a slender, tapering, shape, about twelve inches
 long, and hardly one thick: semitransparent, of a fine flesh, or rather
 rose, colour. It had no scales; the dorsal fin arises just be-
 hind the head, and extends to the tail, which is also joined by the
 anal fin, which arises so near the throat, that the vent is close to
 the lower jaw. They are common in the Mediterranean, but, I be-
 lieve, were never before known on the British coast.
 Bull-head, River. Miller's thumb. *Cottus Gobio*, Lin. In some of our brooks.
 —, Armed, or Pogge. *Cottus cataphractus*, Lin. Scarce.
 Feather-lasher. *Cottus scorpius*, Lin. Frequent.
 Doree. *Zeus Faber*, Lin. Frequent.
 Holibut. *Pleuronectes Hippoglossus*, Lin. Not very common.
 Plaise. *Pleuronectes Platessa*, Lin. Plenty.
 Flounder. *Pleuronectes Flesus*, Lin. Rather scarce.
 Dab. *Pleuronectes Simanda*, Lin. Scarce.
 Smear Dab. *Rehombus laevis Cornubiensis maculis nigris*, a kit. Rather scarce.
 Sole. *Pleuronectes Solea*, Lin. Frequent.
 —, Smooth. *Argoglossus seu Solea laevis*. Wil. Icth. Rather scarce.
 Turbot. *Pleuronectes maximus*, Lin. Frequent.
 Pearl. *Pleuronectes Rhombus*, Lin. Lug-aleaf Cornub. Scarce.
 Whiff. *Passer Cornubiensis asper, magno oris hiatu*. Mr. Jago. Very
 scarce.
 Gilt-head, Lunulated. *Sparus lunula aurea inter oculos*, Lin. Scarce.
 —, Red. Sea bream. *Sparus pagrus*, Lin. Plenty. The fishermen
 call the very young ones chads, and those that are about two-thirds
 grown, grubinans.
 Wrasse, Ancient. *Labrus tinca*, Lin.
 —, Goldsinny Cornubiensem. *Comber Cornub.* } Plenty, with, I believe, some other
 —, Cook Cornub. } sorts.
 Basse. *Perca labrax*, Lin. Frequent.

(To be continued.)

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For the Monthly Magazine.

THE DILETTANTI TOURIST,
In a SERIES of LETTERS, from an AMATEUR in LONDON, to a FRIEND near MANCHESTER.—No. I.

YOU much flatter me, in requesting my opinion upon the different works of ancient art now in England; yet I am free to tell you, that your claims on my industry, in describing them, will be sooner liquidated than those on my critical abilities, in pointing out to you their merits. Still as you have requested it, to you, as my oldest friend and schoolmate, will I attempt it; and in so doing I must first observe that you appear to have drawn your opinions on British art, British artists, and British collections, from books long ago defunct. Your weeping and wailing on the want of such a collection in England, as the Musée Napoleon, I do most peremptorily refuse to join in. And although you may say truly, that the Royal Academy have not one original piece of ancient sculpture, yet the singular beauty and number of the casts leave but little for the student to wish for, as far as regards his immediate purpose of drawing.

But I glory when I tell you of the choice, exquisite, and (oh! that I could find epithets equal to my feelings) delightful collections of antique art our country now possesses. I am in raptures, I can scarcely think or dream of any thing else, than the jewels of the Townly and Elgin collections of ancient sculptures. I shall unburden my mind, in endeavouring to communicate some of my delightful feelings to my friend, by describing to him those more than human works, those august remains of ancient splendor and magnificence. It is a most gratifying task, believe me, and I shall in performing it enjoy the pleasure, like the veteran soldier in recounting his battles a second time, who

— Fought all his battles o'er again,
 And thrice he slew the slain.

In viewing these admiranda of antique art, my first impression was that of wonder and delight, of what our Gallic neighbours, expressively, call *le bel antique*. The distinctive characteristics of both these collections, like their separated compeers, are the supreme beauty of the human form, and particularly that of man's grand feature, the head; grandeur and elevation of character, and sublime and noble expressions of the passions, subordinate, however, to that of beauty. The ancients, particularly the Greeks,

sought rather to represent ideal beauty, than simply to copy nature; we have, therefore, of their works, more Venus's, Jupiters, Ganymedes, Cupids, Hercules, Fauns, Satyrs, and other ideal personifications of the ancient mythology, than portraits of their chiefs, their heroes, or their legislators. The importance of these collections to our fame as a nation, and to our improvement as artists, cannot be too highly estimated; therefore to parliament, to my Lord Elgin, and to other illustrious patronizers of the arts, my individual gratitude is readily bestowed, and from every lover of his country's fame is most justly due.

To arrive at the nearest point to perfection in the arts, we should most zealously study the finest examples of antique art; and in contemplating, and copying them form our taste; and, in the end, acquire that justness and grandeur of character which characterize the Grecian artists. Knowing the indispensable necessity of the study of the antique, parliament has wisely thrown open the doors of whatever is under their controul, to the use and study of artists, who are bound in return, by assiduity and attention, and by progressive improvement to repay such inestimable favours; and I hope the time is not far distant, when others that are now private, will not be closed from the uninterrupted study of the aspiring artist. From the British Institution (the prospectus, and plan of which I lately sent you) the British Museum, the Royal Academy, the Elgin, the Stafford, the Arundel, and other truly noble collections, what ought we not to expect? The long-predicted, the long-expected blaze of British Art!

“They come! great Goddess! I the time behold!

The times our fathers in the bloody field,
 Have earn'd so dear, and, not with less
 known,

In the warm struggles of the senate—fight,
 The times I see! whose glory to supply,
 For toiling ages Commerce round the world,
 Has wing'd unnumber'd sails, and from each
 land

Materials hea'p'd, that, well employ'd, with
 Rome

Might vie our grandeur, and with Greece our
 art.”

Thomson's *Liberty*, Part 5, c. 66.

It was from the study of the antique that the greatest modern artists, the Raphaels, the Michael Angelo's, the Reynolds's, of modern times, attained that degree of perfection, which spathes

from every spectator the willing meed of admiration.

My tour shall then commence with a general view of that invaluable collection of antiquities, now deposited in the British Museum, the principal of which belonged to the collection of the late Charles Townley, esq. omitting all the old parts of the curiosities of the Museum, with which you are well acquainted, for although in themselves, perhaps, equally valuable, they are not of equal weight in my present description, which relates to the fine arts alone. I shall then travel to the modern Athens, i. e. Lord Elgin's, from thence to Oxford, to shew you the Arundelian marbles, and so on, through the British round of art.

The British Museum is indebted to the munificence of his present majesty, (besides many other presents and gifts of considerable value in papers, books, scarce pamphlets, tracts, and curiosities of nature and art)—for many antiquities, chiefly Egyptian, and among them one of the finest mummies, perhaps, now in Europe, which was sent by the celebrated Edward Wortley Montague, esq. to the Earl of Bute, and presented by him to his majesty, who has transferred it to the trustees of the Museum.

The rest of the fine collection of Egyptian antiquities, which are also under this noble protection, was acquired by our gallant army in Egypt, from him

" Whose locust armies o'er the blasted land,
Drains from its thirsty bounds the springs of
wealth,
His own insatiate reservoir to fill."

Thomson's Library, Part 5, v. 449.

They had been selected by the learned men who accompanied the French army to Egypt, and shipped with a view of being transported to France; but, in consequence of the capitulation of Alexandria, they were sent to England in 1802, and immediately ordered by his majesty to be placed in the British Museum.

The number of antiquities, contained in the Museum, was originally so small and inconsiderable, as to attract scarcely any notice from the artist; but this deficiency was amply supplied, when in the year 1774, the admirable collection of Sir William Hamilton, K. B. was added to the repository. Sir William Hamilton having, during a long residence at Naples, as his Majesty's envoy, had many favourable opportunities of acquiring a great number of articles of Greek and

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Roman antiquity, particularly the largest store, then known, of ancient vases, usually, though erroneously, called Etruscan, caused the whole collection to be brought to England; and having given an opportunity to a committee of the House of Commons, to inspect the same, and to satisfy themselves as to its real value and importance, the House, upon the report of this committee, voted a considerable sum for the purchase thereof, from Sir William, in order to its being deposited in the Museum, for the use of the public. How much this collection of beautiful forms and chaste decorations has contributed, and will, no doubt, still contribute to the national taste, it will be needless to point out to you, who, no doubt, remember, and can compare the costly absurdities of your grandmother's cabinet of china porcelain, with the elegant productions of Wedgwood and our present potters, avowedly in imitation of this assemblage of beauties. The contrast between the present and the former style in all our manufactures, in which the fine arts are concerned, are too obvious to be now insisted upon.

An opportunity having presented itself (according to the account published by the trustees of the Museum) in the year 1805, of acquiring a large and exquisite collection of Greek and Roman statues, busts, and other sculptured marbles, formed by Charles Townley, of Townley, in the county of Lancaster, esq. at a great expence, during the course of many years, and by frequent journeys to Italy;—Parliament, with a liberality well becoming so great a nation, cheerfully granted the sum of £20,000 (at which it was estimated by persons well acquainted with the value of such articles), and ordered it in like manner to be preserved in this repository.

The original building, being by no means sufficiently spacious for the reception of this and the Egyptian collections, parliament has, from time to time, voted sufficient supplies for the purpose of erecting an additional edifice, which is now completed; and a most splendid and magnificent collection of ancient sculptures is at length opened for the inspection of strangers, as well as for the improvement of artists; an advantage which the students, in the fine arts, never before enjoyed at this institution.

You may perceive, by this slight introductory sketch, the importance of this single department of the finest Museum of natural and artificial curiosities, numismatics

mismatics, history, archaeology, literature, and the fine arts, perhaps, in the world. Should Europe fortunately be blessed with a peace between the present contending powers, we, perhaps, may together compare the Napoleon with the British Museum. I can only enjoy this pleasure in imagination.

These exquisite antiquities are deposited in the new suite of rooms, or gallery, built for the purpose, from designs, by Mr. Sanders, the architect, who has proved himself by this building, as well as other honourable testimonies of his skill to be no mean proficient in his art. This gallery is divided into thirteen apartments, the first of which you enter immediately from the west wing of the original building. It is a handsome well-proportioned room, appropriated to the terra-cottas and reliefs, which are inserted in the stucco of the walls. The second room is circular, and lighted from above, containing Greek and Roman sculptures, admirably arranged for effect of light and shade; the walls are beautifully stuccoed, and painted in fresco, as are all the rooms of this elegant gallery. The effect in this circular room, (which looks like the vestibule of the palace of the goddess of Art) from which you look downwards on the principal rooms of the antiquities and sculptures, is uncommonly striking; a beautiful figure of a discobolus finishes the perspective, the light and shade of which, thrown from a superior window, are truly magical. The wooden pedestals on which some of the busts are placed are fine specimens of the skill of the painter in imitating antique marbles; they really deceived me. The third, fourth, and sixth rooms contain other specimens of Greek and Roman sculptures. The fifth is entirely appropriated to Roman sepulchral antiquities so very curious, and so well adapted in their several catacombs and niches, and having a real Roman tessellated pavement, discovered in digging the foundation of the new buildings at the Bank of England, and presented by that opulent body; that were the architecture rather more grave, you might fancy yourself in a Roman family mausoleum. The seventh is also appropriated to Roman antiquities; the eighth and ninth to the Egyptian antiquities before-mentioned; the tenth to Greek and Roman sculptured marbles; the eleventh to coins and medals; the twelfth, an elegant and spacious room, up stairs, to Sir William Hamilton's vases, Penates, or household

gods, vessels, utensils, &c. and the thirteenth to the valuable and extensive collection of prints and drawings; the most important part of which was bequeathed by the spontaneous and splendid munificence of the Rev. Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode, M. A. a gentleman equally eminent for knowledge, taste, and urbanity. The contents of this room, and the coins and medals, can be seen only by a few persons at a time, by particular permission, which I shall shortly obtain, and shall not fail communicating to you an account of them.

I purpose, introducing you through these rooms, beginning at the first, containing the terra-cottas and reliefs, which I shall reserve for my next letter, refreshing my memory and my notes in the interval by another visit to this palace of antique art, and taking leave to preface my observations with a few desultory thoughts on the subject of alto, mezzo, and basso reliefs. I am shortly going to Oxford, and intend bringing home notes of the no less celebrated and beautiful collection of antiquities buried there, and called the Arundel marbles. My paper scarcely leaves me room to say that I am, Your's, &c. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately observed proposals from different quarters for publishing an improved Dictionary of the English language, I feel myself induced to offer my sentiments on this subject, which I request the favour of communicating through the medium of your highly esteemed miscellany.

It must be acknowledged by all, that a work of this nature is in a peculiar manner a national concern; that it ought to be at once the repository and standard for the literature of a people; that it derives its whole importance from the extent and degree of confidence which it enjoys from the public; and that it ought not to be undertaken on light or frivolous grounds. Instead, therefore, of multiplying the rash attempts of individuals to effect what surpasses the power of any one man; and thus crowding on the world several ponderous works of the same kind, no one of which is compleat, I cannot help thinking that if those who have directed their attention to philological pursuits, would unite themselves into a society similar to the French academy, the labours and opinions of many may be

so combined as to give solidity, consistency and authority to the whole. In this case I should recommend that one or two at most should be the principal labourers, that the rest should be contributors, revisers or correctors; that a certain portion, when prepared, should be revised at a stated period by the society, once, twice, or oftener, as might be found necessary, and that nothing be admitted for the publication unsanctioned by the majority.

As this is at present but a general proposition, I have only to add, that as soon as I have published the third part of the "Preceptor and his Pupils," which will be a preparatory work on the force and signification of English words for the use of schools, I intend to offer a specimen of what I conceive to be a proper analysis of words for the purpose of a dictionary; and should my views meet the approbation of the public, I shall willingly submit my labours to such a literary tribunal. Your's, &c. GEORGE CRABB.

Walworth, Sept. 18, 1808.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF RECENT TRAVELS IN SPAIN, in which particular ATTENTION was paid to the ANTIQUITIES of that COUNTRY.—Continued from p. 414.

MADRID, the capital of Spain, and, for these two centuries past, the residence of its sovereigns, although now one of the handsomest towns in Europe, was long but an inconsiderable place; and even at this day is only rated as a town of the second order, or *villa*, instead of a city, or *ciudad*, being neither a bishop's see, a university, nor a garrison. The old kings of Castile succeeded to the Moorish princes in occupying the castle (Alcazar), situated where stands the present palace. This circumstance, the purity of the air, and of the water in the fountains, and the convenience of the chace, induced the emperor, king Charles the Fifth, to project at Madrid a suitable residence; but the execution fell to his immediate successors, Philip the Second, Third, and Fourth.

Madrid stands on a plain, varied by gentle inequalities, and washed on the west and south by the Manzanares, an inconsiderable stream, partaking so much of the torrent as at one time to overflow its banks, and at another not to cover one-third of its bed. From the town to the river is an easy sloping bank of from 350 to 500 yards in breadth.

If we follow the lofty brick wall, in-

closing the whole town (for there are no suburbs), and constructed not for defence, but to prevent the transit of articles of necessary consumption without the payment of certain duties:—if we follow the course of this wall, which comprehends the royal palace at Buen Retiro, with its gardens, the renowned public walk of the Prado, and some other vacant places of less extent, the circuit of Madrid will be about six English miles: but the space occupied by buildings approaches to a parallelogram, the length from north to south being above one mile and three-quarters, and the breadth from west to east about one mile and one-third.

The face of the country, the appearance of the villages, the state of improvement in cultivation, the travellers to and fro' on the road from the north, announce to the stranger nothing to prepare him for a view of the capital of Spain: but the entrance of the magnificent gate of Alcala in the wall already mentioned, placed on an eminence, the palace and gardens of Retiro on the left hand, the public magazines on the right, the broad street of Alcala sloping down and crossing the Prado, then rising up, and gradually contracting as it gently ascends to the Puerto del Sol, now in the very heart of the town, and lined on both sides with palaces of the first nobles, the great custom-house, and other public buildings; all these objects more than amply indemnify the spectator for his previous disappointments.

This street continues under different names across the whole breadth of the town, and terminates near the palace, on the brink of the slope leading down to the bridge of Segovia on the Manzanares. The other principal streets are all directed from the circumference of the new, towards the centre of the old town, the bounds of which may yet be traced in the winding circular course of the streets in the neighbourhood of the bridge of Segovia. This old part of Madrid may have been about one mile and a quarter in circuit; and upon a farther extension it reached eastward to a spot where was the gate of the Sun (Puerto del Sol), which in the present enlarged state of the town, is become the centre of Madrid; and as several of the principal streets unite in that spot, a long irregular, open space is formed, exhibiting the great Post-office for both letters and travelling horses, with some other public buildings, and the best hotels for strangers;

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gers; so that the **Puerto del Sol**, is become the most stirring quarter of the town.

The streets are in general of a good breadth, clean, and well lighted; and, abstracting from the number of houses belonging to the great, constructed generally on the Italian model, with courts within supported on arcades. The houses are solidly built.

At the meetings of the streets are several irregular open spaces, or *plazas*, resembling our Charing-cross: but the only square is that in the middle of the town, called the Great Square, or *Plaza Mayor*, a regular quadrangle surrounded with uniform houses, supported on a narrow, shallow, portico; in the centre is a market for vegetables, and in it the great public exhibitions are made, on the accession of a new sovereign, or other important public occasions.

The most remarkable edifice in Madrid is the new palace, so called because it is a modern building in the room of the old, as also to distinguish it from the old palace of *Buen Retiro*. This majestic work stands on the top of the steepest part of the bank of the *Manzanares*, on the west side of the town. It forms a regular square of about 450 feet each side, with a quadrangle in the centre surrounded by rows of arcades, the lower row being open, and those above glazed, to give light to the *corridores*, which communicate with the different apartments. The height of the west, south, and east fronts is 100 feet, but that of the north is more, as the ground sinks down on that side. In the columns and other decorations, the architect, an Italian, attempted to introduce certain variations in the proportions and figure of the capitals, to create a sixth order, but in general resembling the Corinthian; which to examiners has rather a capricious appearance. The interior of the building being all constructed on arches, and the walls of unreasonable thickness, this noble palace has acquired an air of massive solidity not so accordant with the idea we attach to the residence of an European monarch of the present times. The interior, however, is fitted up with great splendour, and contains one of the best collections of paintings, by the most eminent masters, which Europe presents.

The old palace of *Buen Retiro*, on the opposite side of the town, is an assemblage of many buildings, constructed at different times, and in different styles; and is now chiefly visited for the masterly

works of Luca Giordano, representing the institution of the Order of the Golden Fleece. The gardens are extensive, but neglected; but the southern part has been converted into a botanic garden, rich in transmarine, particularly American, plants.

Many of the churches are well endowed and adorned; but, excepting that of the late Jesuits, called *San Isidro*, and one or two more, they offer little architectural beauty.

The bridge of Segovia is in length about 450 feet, and that of Toledo about 750 feet; but however disproportionate these works may at some seasons appear to the humble stream beneath, yet, when the snows melt in the *Guadarama* mountains, they are barely sufficient, especially that of Segovia, to give a passage to the waters, which hurry down quantities of sand and gravel, threatening soon to choke up the arches.

Near the bridge of Toledo commences a navigable canal, following the course of the *Manzanares* to its junction with the *Henares*, a dozen miles below Madrid, and opening a communication by means of that stream with the *Tagus*, a little below Aranjuez.

On the west side of the *Manzanares*, and under the windows of the new palace, is a small royal seat, called *La casa del Campo* (the country-house), chiefly visited for the statue of Philip the Third, by the famous John of Bologna: this statue and its companion, Philip the Fourth, in the *Retiro*, by Bologna's pupil, *Tacca*, are reckoned master-pieces of modern sculpture.

Eight miles above Madrid, on the east side of the river, is another palace, or country seat, called *El Pardo*.

Of the public walks in and about Madrid, the most noticeable is that so often quoted in Spanish romance, under the name of the *Prado* (the meadow), occupying a long depression in the ground separating the town, on the west, from the gardens of the *Retiro* on the east. This valley is now laid out in smooth straight walks, planted with trees, accommodated with seats, enlivened and refreshed with fountains ornamented with excellent sculpture; and towards the south or lower end, being separated only by an iron railing from the botanic garden, the company may enjoy the interesting view of the curious exotics there assembled.

The royal and other public libraries; the museum of natural history; the different academies or learned societies; these

these present a vast fund of information and entertainment to the traveller of taste and science, far beyond what it is but too common for strangers to imagine can be found in Madrid.

Having remained some weeks in Madrid, I proceeded on the 25th of November on a tour to the celebrated convent and palace of the Escurial, the royal seat of San Ildefonso and Segovia. The road from Madrid to the Escurial is kept in excellent order, and trees have been planted on each side: great part of the country, however, is in forest, and allotted for the royal hunt. It is impossible to view, without admiration, the vast extent of the Escurial, its noble simplicity in the exterior, and the invaluable riches of the interior, in architecture, sculpture, and painting. The edifice covers a space of 750 feet in length, by near 600 in breadth, exclusive of the projection from the middle of the east front, which is the only portion of the building appropriated for the royal residence, all the rest comprising many courts and cloisters, being the abode of the Hieronymite fathers. The library is especially valuable for the collection of Greek, Arabic, and other oriental manuscripts.

The situation has been much criticised as extremely wild and inconvenient: but for the retreat of a single hermit, or a small community of retired religious, no place could be better chosen. The edifice occupies nearly the whole of an elevated plain, seated like a shelf in the bosom of lofty rugged mountains, rearing their hoary sides and summits to a considerable height. Behind the building is a deep valley, running far into the mountains, and to that quarter is the front directed. From the opposite side, the view extends far and wide over a tract of plain country, the fore-ground being one wide forest, exhibiting a curious specimen of those forests of nature's planting, for which Spain once was, and still, in some degree, is renowned. The trees are not placed out in regular arrangement, nor in contiguous shade, as in some of our English woods, but are scattered up and down, at one time single, at another in thick clumps, with bare rocks and patches of pasture interspersed. The only fault of the Escurial seems therefore to have been, that so vast an establishment should have been erected in that spot, where the monks, to the number of three hundred, being assembled, and accommodated in the most splendid habitation which the wealth of both worlds could enable Philip

the Second to provide, every idea of solitude and of religious austerity was overturned. Parallel to the north front of the convent a regular handsome little town is erected, for the convenience of the ministers and strangers who reside there, while the king makes the Escurial his abode.

The mountains on whose side this superb edifice is constructed, are part of a long range extending from east to west, and forming the limit between Old and New Castille.

A league or more to the northward of the Escurial, the road having skirted the mountains on the left to the village of Guadarama, there winds up, in a zig-zag direction, over a low neck or pass, known, as well as the adjoining mountains, by the name of Guadarama, from the village below. The road is well constructed, and kept in good repair, and the neighbouring hills present many tracts of pine forest. This pass is considered of great importance in a military view, as besides it there is no other track practicable for a carriage, either to the right or the left for a considerable distance; the road by Guadalajara to Siguenza and Navarre, which is a common country course, lying 40 or 50 miles to the north-east.

From the summit of the pass of Guadarama, is a distant view of the plains extending to Madrid on the south, and on the other side of those stretching towards Valladolid on the north: the great road continuing on by that town to Burgos, Vittoria, &c. to Bayonne. On the 27th of November, when I traversed these mountains, they were covered with deep snow, and it was with difficulty the mules were able to draw the light chaise, or *calzeta*, up the steep, while the driver and I walked behind to prevent their recoiling. On the summit of the pass, or *puerto*, is a convenient little inn on a small level spot, beyond which the road descends, by a long gradual slope, towards the plain on the north, which seems to be considerably more elevated than that on the south.

An hour's journey from the mountains stands a large and commodious inn, called San Rafael, one of a number erected by government, and properly fitted up for the accommodation of travellers of all descriptions, comfortably furnished, and duly supplied with provisions. These inns, which, by adopting a term used in the Levant, and in some sea-ports of Italy, are called *Fondas*, are usually kept by Swiss, Milanese, or other foreigners acquainted

acquainted with different languages: and the entertainment is regulated in price by tables, hung up in the different apartments.

Leaving this comfortable *fonda*, I followed the great road for some time, and then struck off to the right along the northern skirts of the hills, to the royal country seat of San Ildefonso, deeply embosomed in woods, on the slope of the mountains, with a boundless prospect towards the north, north-west, and west. From its generally elevated position, the vast extent of thick and lofty forest, and the prodigious abundance of excellent water streaming, spouting, and cascading in all quarters, this must, in the midst of a Madrid summer, be truly a delicious retreat. The palace is a neat building of two stories, containing thirteen windows on a floor, separated by Corinthian pilasters: and the gardens, although laid out in the old French style, yet, by their long shady walks, numerous fountains and basons, ornamented with statues and flower-plots, temples, grottos, &c. give an idea of some verdant *Oasis* in the midst of a *Libyan* desert.

Besides the attractions of the palace and its paintings, and of the position and its environs, San Ildefonso presents a manufacture of mirrors formed on the model of that at St. Gobin, in the north of France. The Spanish glasses, as the workmen say, exceed in magnitude those of France, some having been cast whose dimensions were 144 English inches by 70: on the other hand, strangers have been of opinion, that the Spaniards have not yet arrived at the art of giving their glasses the exquisite polish for which French mirrors have long been esteemed.

Having taken a general view of the curiosities of San Ildefonso, and in the middle of winter tried to conjecture the delights of such a spot in the heart of a parched Castille summer, I entered my *caleza*, and proceeded across a dull open plain, poorly cultivated, and thinly inhabited, to Segovia, distant a couple of leagues. On approaching the town, I observed channels formed, and covered over, for collecting and conveying water to supply the celebrated aqueduct, constructed in that town under Trajan.

Segovia, a very ancient town, and once more considerable than at the present day, is singularly situated like another Durham, on the ridge and slope of a peninsular spot, partly surrounded by the little river Eresma, which runs northward to the Duero. The river flows in a deep

narrow channel, bordered by rocky precipices, so that the town, although seeming to occupy the ridge of a hill, is, in fact, only seated on a portion of the surrounding plain, but separated from it by the chasm in which the water runs.

The town is neither very large, nor well built, nor convenient, but it still enjoys a considerable share of the woollen manufacture, the cloths of Segovia being highly esteemed: for it is situated in the midst of the best wool country of Spain, and the waters of the river, and the aqueduct, are said to possess properties peculiarly serviceable in the different processes of the manufacture.

At the west end, as a miniature of Edinburgh, on a rock inaccessible all around, excepting next the town, is seated the castle; here called, as in many other places of Spain, by the Arabic name of the same import, *Al Cazar*, presenting, by its rocky foundations, and multitude of towers, turrets, spires, and pinnacles, an object singularly picturesque, impending over the rugged bed of the Eresma. This castle, once the abode of Gothic and Moorish princes, is now chiefly employed as an academy for the education of cadets for the royal artillery.

The cathedral of Segovia is a spacious edifice, where may be traced a mixture of the northern Gothic with the southern Saracen architecture: but the grand *antique* of Segovia is the celebrated aqueduct, erected, as is generally supposed, by Trajan, himself a Spaniard. This stupendous work commences at the channels observed on the road from San Ildefonso, even with the ground: but as the ground sinks, the watercourse along the upper part of the buildings is kept on a level, supported by semicircular arches, increasing gradually in height, until, in the middle of the town, where it crosses the market-place, the ground is sunk so much below the original level as to require two stories of arcades to reach the required elevation, which is so great, that houses of three stories in height do not reach above one-third of the distance from the ground to the top of the aqueduct.

This admirable and most useful work is constructed of vast blocks of stone, so well squared, and so compactly joined, that no appearance of cement can be discovered: perhaps they were united by iron bars let into their centres above and below. Excepting some slight repairs to the water-course above, this work seems

seems to have undergone no material alteration since its erection, now seventeen hundred years ago.

Segovia presenting no other objects peculiarly interesting, I retraced my steps by the pass of Guadarama, paid another visit to the admirable *Nuestra Señora del Pilar* of Rafael, and other curiosities of the Escorial; and arrived, highly gratified with my tour, at Madrid on the evening of the 4th of December.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following extraordinary case of abstinence from food, will, I hope, be a sufficient excuse for me wishing for its insertion in your valuable and widely circulating Magazine. Should you think the subject contrary to the information generally conveyed through the medium of your publication, I trust the singularity of the case will of itself remove all objections to its admission. However, I think I can safely affirm the novelty of such a case cannot fail of being acceptable to every one of your readers, as it conveys such astonishing powers of the human constitution:

CASE.—Ann Moor, aged 53, a poor woman of Tutbury, in the county of Stafford, has lived twenty months without food. However, not being (like many others) perfectly satisfied with the common report in the neighbourhood respecting her case, I took an opportunity of visiting her personally, in order to ascertain the exact particulars of her case; when I had, by her own statement, the following account of her miserable condition:—That in the year 1804 she was attacked with a very severe illness, which, I concluded (from her account), must have been an inflammation of some of the viscera of the abdomen. From this she gradually recovered (by the assistance of the surgeon in the place), after thirteen weeks confinement. After this she had (the same year), at intervals (I believe regular), violent fits, accompanied with a spasmodic affection of the stomach. The succeeding year, 1805, she was again attacked with a second inflammation of some part of the abdominal viscera, which was not quite so violent as the former; which, after she was perfectly recovered from this inflammatory disease, being gradual, after eleven weeks confinement, she found it had materially mitigated the spasms and fits which she had been accustomed to support the pre-

ceding year. But what must have been a still greater affliction to her, was, that her appetite and digestive powers of the stomach were considerably impaired, particularly the latter, so that, from the irritability of that organ, every thing was rejected that she took, except that mild aliment, tea, milk, puddings, or vegetables; and of these she took such a small proportion, that it was believed, by all her attendants, she would soon fall a victim for the want of that nourishment which the system requires to supply the wastes of nature. In this state she continued until the spring of 1806, when she undertook to superintend the daily dressing of a fistula wound of a poor boy's back, from the offensive nature of which, (and the boy's inability to procure the attendance of a surgeon), every one declined lending their assistance, except this poor woman, who said it was a charity which the poor boy's case demanded: she now, with unremitting care and attention, applied herself to the daily dressing of the wounds, with those detergent applications which she alone had procured for the purpose. It was not until the warm months of August and September that this disagreeable engagement appeared to affect her, when she found it impossible to divest herself of the idea that the offensive matter which issued from the wounds was present to her organs of taste and smell; which, from the sympathy existing between the stomach and those parts, made her aversion to take food become still greater, and for several days she was observed to be incapable of supporting herself in the presence of any thing that was offered her in the form of food. In the month of October, the boy fell a sacrifice to his misfortunes; yet the poor woman still continued (though released from her unpleasant office) to exist until the 24th of February, 1807, only taking one penny-loaf, with tea, without either cream or sugar, which trifling allowance of bread generally served her fourteen days: she then (February 24th) declined taking any kind of solid food whatever, her only beverage becoming that of water and tea, which she generally took upon feeling any nausea at her stomach. After this time she had regular discharges, by vomit, every twenty days, of yellow water from the stomach, which appeared to consist of the common secretion (gastric juice) of the stomach, intermixed with a small proportion of bile. From the woman's testimony being always discredited, she did

[Jan. 1,

did not draw the attention of any of the faculty until she had lived fourteen months without food, when several surgeons wished to have her removed to a neighbour's house to be watched, which she without hesitation consented to, that they might be satisfied of her real case.

After this change, proper persons were appointed to watch her day and night; besides, three surgeons regularly visited her two or three times a day, during which time she did not even drink the smallest quantity of water. Washing her mouth with water was, and is, the only thing she continues to do. She voids about four ounces of urine every six days, but has no other evacuation whatever, nor has she had any these six months, which leaves us no doubt to believe that she must live by absorption, as the greater part of all her muscles and soft parts are already removed by that process; though it is a known law of nature, that when one class of absorbent vessels (the lacteals) are deprived, by accident or disease, of their regular supplies of chyle, which is a milky production from the food, the other class (lymphatics), which are distributed all over the body, is called into action, to remove and convert (by means of their glands) such a quantity of the soft parts of the body as is required to supply and keep up the regular quantity of blood in the system. This theory is admitted to be established on such a scientific basis, by the late Mr. Hunter, that to deny its truth and validity, would betray a total ignorance of the structure and economy of the human frame. Then, according to this principle, why should not any other person live for the same length of time, upon being deprived of food, remains a question to be explained by the enlightened part of the profession; and it is hoped they will not think it unworthy of their attention to endeavour, by their joint labours, to develope this mysterious case, which I doubt not at present puzzles men the most learned to account for its extraordinary singularity. I scruple not to subscribe myself,

Tamworth, Your's, &c.
Nov. 28, 1808. WM. ROBINSON, V.S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I AM one of those who have regularly read your valuable publication from its commencement, and I have been so fortunate as occasionally to transmit to

you what has been thought worthy to appear in its pages; and if you think these few observations deserving the same distinction, you will oblige me by inserting them.

I have always perused with pleasure the articles I have occasionally met with, giving an account of towns, the state of society, manners, &c. and I have regretted that of late, these communications were less frequent than formerly; and therefore it was with more than a common degree of satisfaction, that in your number published the first of the present month, I found in the list of contents an article, "On the history and present state of Totnes, in Devonshire." A few years ago, a very dear friend, now, alas! numbered with the dead, caused to be sent to your Magazine, (vol. xii. p. 194) some observations respecting the neighbouring town of Dartmouth. In that specimen of easy and elegant composition, so perfectly descriptive, I always fancy I can, in my closet, traverse the town, and accompany my departed friend along the beautiful and interesting banks of the Dart. Totnes, a town highly favoured indeed in point of situation, and surrounded by the inexpressible beauties of which nature is sometimes very bountiful, is the place of my birth, and, if I may judge by the name of your correspondent who sends you the account of it, it is the place of his birth also. For a thousand reasons, therefore, he is more competent to describe the beauties than I am; but if he and you will allow me, I will make a few remarks on the information he has furnished; and ask a few questions respecting circumstances he has not noticed. My only object is, to induce your correspondent in his future promised communications, to be a little more minute, and to correct any trifling inaccuracy into which, accidentally, he may have fallen.

The more important object of such descriptive accounts, evidently is, to convey to the minds of strangers and those residing at a distance, a correct idea of the place; of interesting circumstances connected with it; of eminent persons to whom it may have given birth; and in general such information as naturally arises therefrom. In these essential points, I conceive your correspondent has not well succeeded.

I have heard it said, that this town of Totnes is remarkable for the liberality with which its former inhabitants, or

others, have endeavoured to provide for indigence, and to prepare asylums for the unfortunate, independently of that common receptacle of distress, "the work-house." Is this the case, and what are the particulars? I have heard that the corporation are in possession of considerable funds, furnished by the piety of our fore-fathers, not simply for the repair of their own parish-church, but competent to, and directed to be employed in the support and repair of others:—is this the fact? I have heard that the corporation are in possession of various estates, directed to the application of specified objects, which are now forgotten by the public; and of which no account is given:—is this true? What is the history of the chapel; the ruins of which remained only a few years ago, and probably still remain, south of the town about a quarter of a mile?

What are the causes to which is attributed the decline, and in fact the extinction, of its former commerce? What is the fact respecting the circumstance which appears somewhere, (though I do not recollect where) that the loyalty of the inhabitants of this town was such, when four shillings in the pound was imposed as a land-tax; that they, in an address to the sovereign, offered the remaining sixteen shillings, *into the bargain*? I make no apology for putting these questions to your correspondent, because he has given proof of his competency to answer them, by his antiquarian researches into the early history of the town; and I feel myself much obliged by the information he has furnished, respecting the gigantic inhabitants of this highly favoured spot, in times long since past.

Removed early in life from this scene of beauty and fertility, I am now, except in recollection, but little acquainted with it; for occupied in the incessant avocations of mercantile concerns in this busy metropolis, I have not tasted the enviable retirement it affords, but at visits, repeated about septennially for a long period. Yet in your correspondent's account of the church, though he mentions a gallery lately erected, and an altar-piece disgraceful to the building, (and dishonourable, he might have said, to the corporation,) he has omitted, I can remind him, to speak of a singularly beautiful screen of stone, most richly adorned and decorated, which divides the body of the church from the chancel, and also that the ancient pulpit is of stone. Your

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correspondent speaks of "a large monument," in the church-yard, erected by the late Rev. Dr. Kennicott, to the memory of his parents. Now a stranger, I apprehend, would immediately connect the idea of a large monument, erected by a celebrated character, to perpetuate the memory of parents whom he loved and honoured, with something grand and extensive, and would of course consider it as a work worthy of Westminster Abbey, or St. Paul's; and as the fruits of the labours of the Nollekens, Flaxman, or Bacon of the age! Yet no far famed artist was employed to erect it. I remember well the time; it is above thirty years since, a little urchin as I was, that a couple of bricklayer's labourers erected it in a day! A piece of brick frame work, (filled with rubbish) and in point of size, as nearly as I can conjecture, about four feet high, three feet wide, and five feet long, forms this mighty monument; on the top of which, as a finish, is placed a black stone, (probably the marble of the country) with the inscription engraven thereon, as stated by your correspondent.

The elegant simplicity of the inscription, and the filial piety of its author, deserve all praise; but I cannot concur with your correspondent in the censure he applies to Dr. K. when he says, "it betrays a considerable degree of vanity," to affix his professional honours thereto. We think differently, and I may be mistaken, but I have ever considered that it did great credit to Dr. Kennicott, when, at a distance from the place of his birth, and placed by his character and rank in a circle, where in all probability his origin was unknown, he should in so public a manner, by paying this tribute of filial reverence and respect, acknowledge himself the immediate descendant of a parish-clerk; and I further think, that so far from its discovering "a considerable degree of vanity," my learned townsman displayed a superiority to false pride, and a distinguishing trait of true humility, highly becoming his professional character, which reflected on him more honour, than all the honours he obtained by his labours or his learning.

Your correspondent next informs us, that, early in the seventeenth century, a free-school in the town of Totnes was endowed with an estate of nearly forty pounds per annum. As, when I was a youth, and my ancestors had been resident in this town for a long period, it was thought requisite to send me to a considerable

derable distance, to learn a little Latin and Greek; I should wish to be informed for whose benefit this school was founded, and who have been successively the masters of it, who are the trustees, and who is the present master, and what estate it is? A freehold estate worth nearly forty pounds per annum two hundred years ago, must now be a very valuable possession, and I hope is enjoyed by some gentleman eminently qualified as an instructor of youth. It would be a favour also to be informed, what great men in the course of two hundred years have been educated here; for it may fairly be presumed, that in this long period, legislators and lawyers, physicians, and divines, naval and military heroes, have sprung from a seminary so situated, reflecting at once, honour on their country, their native town, and the place of their education. And this enquiry is rendered particularly necessary, when it is considered that the only person of learning, mentioned by your correspondent, is Dr. Kennicott, who had his education, not at the free-school so richly endowed, but at the charity-school, where any thing beyond reading and writing was never understood to be taught.

In mentioning the claims of the Duchess of Bolton, to return one of the members for this borough, by her influence, your correspondent says, "if her right were questioned, she would probably turn her water into another channel." All this is, I suppose, perfectly well understood at Totnes; but what is a stranger for whose information these accounts should be written to understand by it? What connection can there appear to be, to those not acquainted with the particulars, between a lady, even a duchess, and her water-course, and the election of a member of parliament for a free and independent borough?

One of the present members, (not the protégé of her Grace of Bolton) is mentioned indeed in honourable, but in ambiguous, terms. As Mr. Adams is a native of Totnes, it could not, I imagine, but have been favourable to him, had the sources of his popularity been hinted at. Is it his character for dignity, or his conduct for patriotism? Is it his diligence in attending his duty in parliament; or when there, his eloquence and zeal, in defending the rights, and supporting the liberties, of our country? Or is it the amiable and unassuming politeness; the mildness and meekness of his private character? Whatever

it be I do not know, but I rejoice that it is so; because I consider a man must have great merit of some kind or other, who, from being the son of an humble apothecary, has raised himself to be a senator! It is a truly pleasing circumstance to find, by your correspondent, that so great an improvement has taken place in the manners, taste, and employments of the inhabitants of this beautifully situated town; that they have exchanged bull-baiting and cock-fighting, for amusements more becoming reasonable creatures; and more conducive to intellectual improvement and social virtue. But amongst the objects of their present pursuit, he has omitted to mention card-playing, a pleasure to which, if report be true, the enlightened part of the inhabitants of Totnes, are, to say the least of it, exceedingly, if not extravagantly, attached.

Of the literary character of the inhabitants of Totnes, your correspondent speaks in highly favourable terms, and I am inclined to think not more so than he ought, if circumstances are to decide the point. The population he states at 2,503 persons; the number employed in agriculture 105, and in manufactures and trade, 288; making together 393; so that 2,110 persons in this little town, are relieved from all the cares of business, exempted from the labouring occupations of life, and are of course devoted to literary pursuits. Now if we deduct from this great number the infant, and the accidentally incompetent, indolent, and very aged, yet what a multitude must there still be, who are so honourably employed! What a seat of science must it be! What a stock of knowledge, information, and wisdom, must here be collected! Yet I acknowledge my ignorance, and desire to be informed for what the world is indebted to this assemblage of literati! What works of erudition, genius, and philosophy, have originated here? What names among them are to be found in the list of those who have enlarged the boundaries of science, and reflected honour on the country and age in which they live?

Your correspondent concludes his account of Totnes, by an extract from the works of "one of its most celebrated literati," but why not tell us his or her name? I cannot discover the writer by this little specimen, yet, I think the style is bordering very much on that of a modern knight (Sir John Carr) of travelling celebrity, and of whom I have heard that he

he began his literary career in the office of an attorney, in some town in Devonshire.

Your correspondent will forgive the curiosity, and oblige by replying to the enquiries of, A NATIVE OF TOTNES.

London, Nov. 21, 1808.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

VARIOUS have been the explanations of the term *Ikening*, but that of Mr. Wise is the most remarkable, who derives it from the name *Ostorius*. The word may be conceived to be otherwise divided than in my last. Let it then be as in *Ik-en-ing*, and it will read the hill-land-track, or *high-way*, as before.

We find *Ard*, and other words, used for *high* and for *hill*. *U* and *L* were formerly written in words describing the features of nature, for each other; and where a noun ended in *U*, and was to take another in the following syllable, it was generally changed to *R* or *L*. Hence *Cau*, an hill was changed to *Cal* in *Caledonia*. *Cal* or *Cale* is also the name of a hill in Kent. Many have been the attempts to explain, and as many have been the failures in rendering the word *Caledonii*: and yet nothing is more clear, nor more easy to conceive than this—that it is translated in the term, *Highlanders*. The same may be said of all our old names, they are explained by our modern ones.

In my last letter, the word *Tract*, in the fifth column should be read *Track*—*Aigle*, in the same column, should be read *Aighe*; and in the last column, *only* should be read *often*.

I have shewn, that many of our old roads took their names from their *construction*, their *situation*, and their *uses*; and I have here to shew, that like the *Akemann-street*, and the *Armin-street*, the *Watling-street* did likewise take its name from *Formation*.

In ancient times, nations visited not each other except to war against each other, no roads were made or kept for accommodating enemies. Time alters not old names, though it may multiply new ones. This road was of old the *Ridge Way*, the *high Ridge Way*, or the *high Dyke Way*. It has been recently the *Irish Road*.

The town *Ikening* has been taken for granted, to come from the *Ikeni*; and Richard of Cirencester having named the *Watling-street*, *Via Guethelinga*, this hath been deemed by authors to be derived

from the *Guetheli*: but if the *Ikeni* gave not name to the *Ikening-street*, so neither might the *Guetheli* give name to the *Watling-street*.

Were I to examine all the mistakes in derivations, drawn from the features of nature, which might elucidate my subject, this letter would have no end. In the names of hills, a notable instance occurs. The denominations for *head* being also often names for hills; and several other parts of the body having names which seemed to bear affinity to other words for hills; Mr. Lhuyd conceived, that hills were denominated from the names of the parts of the body. In explaining these names, he observes, that many hills in Wales, named *Isgir*, imply a *Leg*; *Esgir* being in Welsh, *a Leg*. But the word from whence these *Esgirs* are derived, is *Aisgear*, and is formed from *Ais*, an *Hill*; and *gear*, sharp, steep, &c. *Aisgear* therefore means not a *Leg* but a *Steep Hill*.

In naming the counties, *Sum* in *Sumersaet*, might be derived from *Samh* or *Sav*, varied to *Sam* and *Sum*; *er* might be intended for Border; and *Saet* for Track: and the word might be intended to imply the Water Border Track. But I question this knowledge of the Saxons: for the name may be imputed to their mistaking the word *Sav*. The river *Severn* was named by *Ptolomy*, *Sabriana* or *Sabrian*; which from *Sab* or *Sava* Stream, and *Rian* a Road or Track, implies the *Road Stream*, or *Stream for Ships*. But *Sav*, a Stream, seems to have been *unknown*; and *Samh*, or *Sav*, Summer, seems to have been *better understood*: and hence the land lying on a part of this stream, was, by the Saxons named *Sumersaet*; *Sum* in Saxon implying Summer, and *Saet*, a Track.

In like manner, the *Guideli* were named *Gadeli*, *Gutheli*, *Gaotheali*, *Goidheali*, *Gaduli*, *Guedali*, and perhaps *Geadali*; and these words are known to imply Irishmen. But *Gedaling*, which meant the *High Ridge Way*, or the *High Dyke Way*, (from *Gead*, a ridge, bed, or small spot of ground; *al* high; and *Ing*, a way,) names which the *Watling-street* has long obtained from translations, was *unknown*. The road was therefore mistakenly rendered—*Geadling*, when the *a* is dropped, and the *l* used euphoniously, means the *Ridge Way*, which is another old name for this road.

The word *Geadh*, a goose, is changed in the Welsh to *Gwyd* or *Gwyd*; *Keir* Wax to *Kiye*; and *Gead*, in *Gedaling*, to

Gueth in *Guetholing*; *Gu* was pronounced *W*; and hence *Weth*, *Wed*, *With*, *Wid*, *Wit*, *Whit*, *Wath*, *Wad*, *Wat*, are found in the composition of numerous names, and imply *Ridge*.

Having thus far explained the original word, I will just hint that I see no reason to suppose that *Guethelinga*, or *Guetheling*, is so formed, as to imply the Irish-men's road; but I may in this be mistaken; and I will leave the reader to form his own opinion from more mature examination, whilst I proceed further to illustrate my subject.

The name of a parish, in Devon, is *Whitstone*. A hill, which gave name to this district, is named *Waddledon*, or *Waddalon Hill*, *Wad*, in this name became from time *Whit*; and *Don* Stone. *Waddalon*, from *Wad*, a ridge, *al* high, and *Don* land implies the *high-Ridge-Land*; and *Whitstone* the *Ridge-Land*; and the parish lies on a long, high, and steep *Ridge*.

We have now seen that *Wad* and *Whit*, as before asserted, imply *Ridge*, in the *Ridge of Whitstone*; and as *Wad* and *Wat* are the same in the composition of names; we shall lastly prove, that *Wat* means *Ridge* in *Watlington*, in Oxfordshire. The *Ikening*, and not the *Wat-ling-street*, runs through this parish. It cannot therefore take its name from the road to Ireland; but it takes its name from the parish being situated on the sides of the Chiltern Hills. *Wat* therefore means the *Ridge*; *Ling* is derived as before-mentioned, and *Ton* implies *Settlement*, *Lot*, or *Portion*, which I apprehend it means in many other names.

The reader will now conceive that I have fully proved what I undertook; but having shewn that *Don* and *Stone*, in composition, imply often the same; I will further state, that we often use the letter *s*, to strengthen or lengthen the sound of syllables. Thus *Ton* is written *Stan*, *Ston*, and *Stone*. *Tav*, a name for *Water* or *Stream*, is frequently written *Stav* and *Stave*: *Ur* of Chaldea was also written *Sar*: the *Indus* was written *Sindus*. Words which begin with an *H* in Welsh, often begin with an *S* in the Gaelic: thus *Havren*, is Welsh for the *Severn*. In the Gaelic they have no *H*, but words beginning with vowels were aspirated; and hence the syllabes *A* an hill, pronounced *Au*, and changed to *Al*, *El*, *Il*, were pronounced *Hau*, *Hal*, *Hel*, and *Hil*; and in the composition of names, these generally mean *Hill*; but as *S* was often used for *H*; *Sil*, *Sel*, *Shil*, *Shel*, &c. also im-

ported *Hill* in many, perhaps in all *old*, Gaelic names. Hence *Sil*, in *Silchester*, means the *Hill-Camp*, in *Silverton*, the *Hill Border Land* or *Settlements*. Again, *S* as before-mentioned in *Tav* and *Itav*, was prefixed to words for *Hill*, and *Pi* and *Pen*, an *Head* or *Hill*, have been written *Spin* and *Spen*, as in *Spina* by Antoninus; *Speneham Land*, as *Ham* means *Border*, implies the *Hill or Head Border Land*. But nearly all the before-mentioned syllables and words have been misunderstood.

There is in Devon a *Cromlech*, which is usually called by the inhabitants around it, the *Spinster's Rock*. Tradition says, that three *Spinsters* erected it before breakfast. Many have been the conjectures and dissertations on *Spinster's Rock*. The estate on which it stands, is named *Shilstone*, from *Sil* or *Shil* an *Hill*, as just mentioned, is a synonyme of *Spin-ter*, or *Spin-tir*; and each implies the *Hill Land*. *Shilveston*, or *Shilfstone*, is the spelling of *Spilstone*, in *Dooms-day Book*; and it describes the situation of the *Cromlech*, it implies the *Hill hollow Land*, and the estate on which this *Cromlech* stands, is in the hollow of the hill.

Yours, &c.

A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FOR some time past, among other *Pursuits*, during my leisure hours, I have tried a variety of experiments respecting the various and least expensive articles from which paper can be made, and partly with a view to this, I have travelled through the greater part of *Scotland*, *England*, and *Ireland*. The result of my experiments and observation is, that by far the cheapest and most ready articles from which paper can be made, are the refuse of *hemp* and *flax*, and the *hempen* particles of the *hop* and *bean* plant.

It is a fact, that about the generality of mills for beating and dressing *hemp* and *flax*, a large proportion in some inland places, amounting nearly to one half of what is carried thither, is either left there to rot, under the name of *refuse*, or thrown away as of no use, because too rough and short for being converted into cloth. Now, from the experiment I have tried, I have uniformly found that, though too rough and short for being converted into cloth, even of the coarsest kind, the refuse of *hemp* and *flax*, on being beat and shaken so as to separate the *straw*,

strawy from the tough stringy particles (which can be done in a few minutes by a mill driven by wind, water, steam, or even by an old blind horse), becomes thereby as soft and pliable, and as useful for making paper, as the longest and what is reckoned the most valuable part of the plant, after it has been converted into cloth, and worn for years.

In its natural state, it is true, the refuse of hemp and flax is generally of a brown, and somewhat dark colour. But what of that? By the application of a little oil of vitriol, or other cheap ingredients, well known to every bleacher, such refuse, without being in the least injured for making paper, can, in a few hours, if necessary, be made as white as the finest cambric. By being beat when wet by a mill or otherwise, it also acquires a considerable degree of whiteness.

There are, at a medium, published in London every morning 16,000 newspapers; and every evening about 14,000. Of those published every other day, there are about 10,000. The Sunday's newspapers amount to about 25,000; and there are nearly 20,000 other weekly papers; making in all the enormous sum of 245,000 per week. At a medium, twenty newspapers are equal to one pound. Hence the whole amounts to about five tons per week, or 260 tons per annum. But though this is not perhaps the one-half of the paper expended yearly in London on periodical publications, and what may be called fugacious literature, and not one-fourth of what is otherwise consumed in printing-houses in the country at large, yet there are materials enough in the refuse of the hemp and flax raised in Britain and Ireland for all this, and much more.

Nor is this all: for as the bine or straw of hops contains an excellent hemp for making cloth, canvas, ropes, cables, and a thousand other articles, so also the very best materials for making all kinds of paper. And it is a fact that, were even one-half of the bine of the hops raised in the counties of Kent, Sussex, and Worcester, instead of being thrown away, after the hops have been picked or burnt, as is commonly done, steeped for five or six days in water, and beat in the same way as is done with flax and hemp (independent of what may be got from scarlet-runners, nettles, the haum of potatoes, &c.), there would be found, annually, materials enough for three times the paper used in the British dominions.

While we admire the rapid progress that is making in painting, sculpture, engraving, architecture, coach building, and the elegant arts in general, one cannot help being astonished at the slow progress that is making in discoveries of the useful kind, in various departments. Though it has not been attended to, nor, so far as I know, has ever been mentioned by any one, yet it is certain that, according to its size, every bean-plant contains from twenty to thirty-five filaments, running up on the outside, under a thin membrane, from the root to the very top, all round; the one at each of the four corners being thicker and stronger than the rest. It is also certain that, next to Chinese, or sea-grass, in other words, the materials with which hooks are sometimes fixed to the ends of fishing-lines, the filaments of the bean-plant are the strongest and most durable yet discovered. These, with a little beating, shaking, and rubbing, are easily separated from the strawy part, when the plant has been a few days steeped in water, or is damp, and in a state approaching to fermentation, or what is commonly called rotting.

From carefully observing the medium number of stalks, or bean-plants, in a square foot, in a variety of fields, and multiplying these by 4840, the number of square feet in an acre, and then weighing the hemp or filaments of a certain number of stalks, I find that there are at a medium about two hundred weight of hemp, or these filaments, in an acre, admirably calculated for being converted into canvas, cables, cordage, and a thousand other things, where strength and durability is of importance, as well as, with a little preparation, into paper of all kinds, even that of the most delicate texture. Now, since there are at least 200,000 acres of ticks, horse, and other beans, in Great Britain and Ireland, and since, where there is not machinery for the purpose, the poor of each workhouse, as well as others, both young and old, males as well as females, might (hemp having risen lately from 60l. to 100l. per ton) be advantageously employed, and gain something handsome to themselves, in peeling or otherwise separating the filaments from the strawy part of the bean-plant, after the beans are thrashed out, I leave it to you, Mr. Editor, to judge of the importance of the idea held out here, not only to the landed proprietors and the poor, but to the community at large. And, as the insertion of the above in your useful miscellany may be

the means of preventing many, perhaps some thousand tons of valuable vegetable materials for making paper, &c. from being thrown away as usual, your giving it a place, as you lately did the result of my experiments on the prunings of the vine, will much oblige him who has sent you a specimen of bean-hemp, and who is, with respect and good wishes,

Yours, &c.

JAMES HALL.

London, Sept. 13, 1803.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A provincial VOCABULARY; containing, for the most PART, such WORDS as are current amongst the common PEOPLE OF DEVONSHIRE and CORNWALL.—1803.

(Continued from p. 423.)

BRUSS, the dry spine of furze broken off. C.

Bucha-boo, a ghost, or bugbear; said of milk, when it froths in the milk-pan, and turns sour. (From *bucha*, Cornish, a meteor.)

Bucked, having a rankish taste, or smell, as applied to milk. “The buck is in the milk,” qu. from a foul bucket, or from *bucha*, or from the (animal) buck, as milk is seldom bucked but in the rutting season. C. D.

Buckle, a struggle. D.

Buddled, suffocated; washed as tin-ore in the bubble-pool. Ex.

Bud-picker, the bullfinch. C.

Bul, a wooden boel. C.

Buldering, hot, sultry, tending to thunder. (Buldrer, Danish, *perstrepere*.) D. C.

Bulcht, attacked by a bullock's horns. C.

Bulbagger, a scare-crow, a something to frighten children. D.

Bullied. A cow is said to be bullied when she wants the male. C.

Bullies, round pebbles on the sea-shore. C.

Bullock, either or or cow. C.

Bullum, the wild plum, the bullace. C. D.

Burd, bread. Ex.

Burley-fac'd, pimply-faced. D.

Burm, yeast, barn. C.

Burn, to, to scald (with water). C. D.

Burnish, to, to grow fat, to look jolly, or rosy. Ex.

Bushment, a thicket, a brake. D. C.

Buss, a steer. D. Bussa-calf, a calf kept on the cow till it weans itself. C.

Bussa, a large jar. C.

Busking. It is said of women running

against each other's *busks*, by way of provocation. Ex.

Bustious, burdensome to herself. “How bustious she's walking!”—said of a woman with child. C.

Busy, requires.” It is *busy* three men to *heave* it.”—“It requires three men to lift it.” C.

But-gap, a hedge of pitched turf. E. C. (East of Cornwall.)

Butt, a bee-hive. D. C. Butt, a cart. D. C. “*Butt-end*, from *Butt*, Gr. the bottom; the bottom of a thing being the end of it”—says Nugent. See *Primitives*, p. 324.

Butt, of beef. C.

Buttons, sheep-dung. C.

Buzzom-chuck'd, having a deep-dark redness in the cheeks. N. D.

Caal, call. Caaling, giving public notice by the cryer. “I had *et cauld*—I had it cried.” C.

Cabs and cauches, nastiness. C. D.

Cader, a small frame of wood, on which the fisherman keeps his line. C.

Caal-ves, in two syllables for calves. N. D. E. C. The cows and calves of a farm were supposed to be bewitched. I saw a great bonfire. “They are burning the witch (said the farmer) because my caal-ves be all dead, or dying.”—To dissolve the spell. In Probus, there is a white witch (and at a farm near Exeter), who pretends to exhibit in a mirror the person of the black witch, or sorceress, complained of.

Cammel, chamomile. C.

Candle-teening, candle-lighting. C.

Canker, the dog-rose, the canker-rose. D.

Canniflle, to, or Cunniflle, to dissemble, to flatter. Ex.

Cant, a fall. D. C.

Caravan, a stage-waggon. C.

Care, the mountain-ash, very plentiful about Leskeard, and in all our extensive woods. E. C.

Carne, an assemblage of rocks. C.

Casar, a sieve. C. D. To casar, to sift. D.

Cassabully, the winter cress. C.

Cast, to, to vomit. C.

Cat-ham'd, fumbling, awkward. Cat-handed, id. “How unvity and cat-handed you go about it. Go thy ways, thou foolish traunt.” N. D.

Caudle, a slop. Caudling, making a slop. “Caudling weather,” wet dirty weather. C.

Cawbaby, an awkward timid boy. D.

Cawch, nasty, viscous stuff; a mess. C. D.

Cawcheries,

Cawcheries, medicinal slops. D.
Cawed, cored like a rotten sheep. Ex.
Cawse, a pavement. C.
Censure, judgment, opinion. “The King is old enough to give his *censure*”—Shakspeare’s Henry VI. “On the arrivall of Don Antonie, the supposed King of Portugall, in the west parts of this realme for refuge, it so fell, that I traveyed certayne daies journeys on London waye in companie of him and his followers; who seemed desirous to learne the significations of the names of towns, rivers, houses, bridges.”—“*Theis auctorities I produce, not as nedeful to move your princelie affection to favour theis my poore endevors—but to your royll censure I most humblie subiecte them.*”—Norden’s Dedication of his “Description of Cornwall” to “Prince Jeames.” The words in Italics are so spelt at this day, on the peninsula of Meneg—from Monaccon to the Lizard: and it is a curious circumstance, that **CENSURE** is used as synonymous with *opinion*, throughout the same district, though no where else, to my knowledge, either in Cornwall or Devonshire. In Truro, and its neighbourhood, it never occurs in the above sense: nor is it current in the mining parts of Cornwall.

Censure, to, to think, to estimate. Meneg (or the Lizard).

—“Where is my judgment fled,
 That *censures* falsely?”

Shakspeare’s Sonnets, X. 313.

Cha, cha, cha. A word used to call pigs to their wash. C.

Chacking, choaking. “I’m chacking ue’ thirst.”—“I’m choaking with thirst;” or, “I am very thirsty.” C.

Chacks, chops. “I’ll scat thy chacks.” I’ll *slap thy chops.* C.

Chad, a young sea-bream. C.

Chain, I am. “Cham agest to ge in”—I am afraid to go in.” D. (Milles’s MSS.)

Chaunge, a shirt, or shift. So called, because often *changed*. Ex. A change, ib.

Chaungeling, one whom the fairies have changed; an ideot. Ex.

Chave, I have. Ex.

Cheeld, a child. C. **Cheeldvean**, (a colloquial term) literally, “a little child.” C.

Cheen, sprouted, begun to vegetate as seed in the ground. C.

Cheens, the small part of the back. C. **Chell, I shall.** Ex.

Chets, kittens. C. **Chats, kittens.** D. **Chewre, to, to choury, to assist the**

servants, and supply their places occasionally. Hence **chour, a job of work;** **chewrer, chouring-woman.** C. D.

Chewr, to, to chide, or scold. D. (Lyttelton’s MSS.)

Chickell, the wheatear. C. **In Sylleh, the hedge-chicker**—“a small bird scarce so big as a lark, of a cinereous and white colour, thought by many equal food to an ortolan.”—Borlase’s Scilly-Isles, p. 80.

Chilbladder, chilblain. D.

Child, a girl. “Is it a child, or a boy?” D. (Milles’s MSS.)

Chockling, the cackling of a hen when disturbed; the hectoring or scolding of a man or woman. Ex.

Chough, the Cornish chough. “Κεπφος, avis marina et larosimilis.” Vid. Nicand. Alex. 166, et ibid. Schol. (Gall. Chouette.) “Peace, chewet, peace!”—Prince Henry to Falstaff, in Shakspeare, First Part of Henry IV.

Chounting, taunting, scornfully reviling, or jeering. Ex.

Chowter, a fish-chowter, a female tender of fish. The word **chowter** should seem to imply a voluble and clamorous disputant. As a check upon the vociferous eloquence of those fish-ladies, it was not unusual to station a pair of stocks and a peace-officer in the market-place. In some towns (as at Truro), there was a large cage, for the confinement of such women. Hence the street at the west-end of the old market-house, in Truro, derived its name. D. C. **Jowster**, id. C.

Chrismer, a child unchristened. D. (Dean Milles.)

Chuck, cheek. D. **Chuck’d, choaked.** D. C.

Chun, a quean, a bad woman. Ex.

Chups, cheeks, chops. Ex.

Churchtown, the village near a church. C.

Cladgy, clatchy, clammy, gluey. D.

Clam, a stick laid across a brook to clamber over, supplying the place of a bridge. D. E. C.

Clammed, clamoured, often ill. C.

Clarent, smooth, as applied to timber, without knots or interruptions. Southams.

Clathis, cloths. (Sax.) D. “*Clathis pro cloths* Damnonii majorum ritu dicunt. Sic. Gen. xxxvii. 29. ‘Tha *tar* he his *clathas*’—i. e. ‘Then tore he his clothes.’” Lye’s, Jun. Etymolog. fol. 1743.

Ciathers, clothes. Clathing, cloathing. D.

Clibby, clammy, like birdlime. C.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT of the APPLICATION of GAS from COAL to ECONOMICAL PURPOSES.*

THE facts and results communicated in this paper, are founded upon observations made, during the last winter, at the cotton-manufactory of Messrs. Philips and Lee at Manchester, where the light obtained by the combustion of the gas from coal is used upon a very large scale; the apparatus for its production and application having been prepared by me at the works of Messrs. Boulton, Watt, and Co., at Soho.

The whole of the rooms of this cotton-mill, which is, I believe, the most extensive in the United Kingdom, as well as its counting-houses and store-rooms, and the adjacent dwelling-house of Mr. Lee, are lighted with the gas from coal. The total quantity of light used during the hours of burning, has been ascertained, by a comparison of shadows, to be about equal to the light which 2500 mould candles of six in the pound would give; each of the candles, with which the comparison was made, consuming at the rate of 4-10ths of an ounce (175 grains) of tallow per hour.

The quantity of light is necessarily liable to some variation, from the difficulty of adjusting all the flames, so as to be perfectly equal at all times; but the admirable precision and exactness with which the business of this mill is conducted, afforded as excellent an opportunity of making the comparative trials I had in view, as is perhaps likely to be ever obtained in general practice. And the experiments being made upon so large a scale, and for a considerable period of time, may, I think, be assumed as a sufficiently accurate standard for determining the advantages to be expected from the use of the gas lights under favourable circumstances.

It is not my intention, in the present paper, to enter into a particular description of the apparatus employed for producing the gas; but I observe generally, that the coal is distilled in large iron retorts, which during the winter season are kept constantly at work, except during the intervals of charging; and that the gas, as it rises from them, is conveyed by iron pipes into large reservoirs, or gasometers, where it is washed and purified, previous to its being conveyed

* This paper appeared in the Philosophical Transactions for 1808, and is written by Mr. William Murdoch. We copy it on account of its singular importance.

through other pipes, called mains, to the mill. These mains branch off into a variety of ramifications (forming a total length of several miles), and diminish in size, as the quantity of gas required to be passed through them becomes less. The burners, where the gas is consumed, are connected with the above mains, by short tubes, each of which is furnished with a cock to regulate the admission of the gas to each burner, and to shut it totally off when requisite. This latter operation may likewise be instantaneously performed, throughout the whole of the burners in each room, by turning a cock, with which each main is provided, near its entrance into the room.

The burners are of two kinds; the one is upon the principle of the Argand lamp, and resembles it in appearance; the other is a small curved tube with a conical end, having three circular apertures or perforations, of about a thirtieth of an inch in diameter, one at the point of the cone, and two lateral ones, through which the gas issues, forming three divergent jets of flame, somewhat like a fleur-de-lis. The shape and general appearance of this tube has procured it, among the workmen, the name of the cockspur burner.

The number of burners employed in all the buildings amounts to 271 Argands, and 653 cockspurs; each of the former giving a light equal to that of four candles of the description above-mentioned; and each of the latter, a light equal to two and a quarter of the same candles; making therefore the total of the gas light a little more than equal to that of 2500 candles. When thus regulated, the whole of the above burners require an hourly supply of 1250 cubic feet of the gas produced from cannel coal; the superior quality and quantity of the gas produced from that material having given it a decided preference in this situation, over every other coal, notwithstanding its higher price.

The time during which the gas light is used, may, upon an average of the whole year, be stated at least at two hours per day of twenty-four hours. In some mills, where there is over-work, it will be three hours; and in the few where night-work is still continued, nearly twelve hours. But taking two hours per day as the common average throughout the year, the consumption in Messrs. Philips' and Lee's mill will be $1250 \times 2 = 2500$ cubic feet of gas per day; to produce which, seven hundred weight of cannel coal is required in its retort. The

The price of the best Wigan cannel (the sort used) is $13\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt. (22s. 6d. per ton), delivered at the mill, or say about eight shillings for the seven hundred weight. Multiplying by the number of working days in the year (313), the annual consumption of the cannel will be 110 tons, and its cost £125.

About one-third of the above quantity, or say forty tons of good common coal, value ten shillings per ton, is required for fuel to heat the retorts; the annual amount of which is £20.

The 110 tons of cannel coal, when distilled, produce about 70 tons of good coak, which is sold upon the spot at 1s. 4d. per cwt. and will therefore amount annually to the sum of £93.

The quantity of tar produced from each ton of cannel coal is from eleven to twelve ale gallons, making a total annual produce of about 1250 ale gallons, which not having been yet sold, I cannot determine its value; but whenever it comes to be manufactured in large quantities, it cannot be such as materially to influence the economical statement, unless indeed new applications of it should be discovered.

The quantity of aqueous fluid which came over in the course of the observations which I am now giving an account of, was not exactly ascertained, from some springs having got into the reservoir; and as it has not yet been applied to any useful purpose, I may omit further notice of it in this statement.

The interest of the capital expended in the necessary apparatus and buildings, together with what is considered as an ample allowance for wear and tear, is stated by Mr. Lee at about £550 per annum; in which some allowance is made for this apparatus being made upon a scale adequate to the supply of a still greater quantity of light, than he has occasion to make use of.

He is of opinion, that the cost of attendance upon candles would be as much, if not more, than upon the gas apparatus; so that in forming the comparison, nothing need be stated upon that score on either side.

The economical statement for one year then stands thus:

Cost of 110 tons of cannel coal	£125
Ditto of 40 tons of common do.	20
	—
	145
	—

Deduct the value of 70 tons of coak	—	93
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The annual expenditure in coal, after deducting the value of the coak, and without allowing any thing for the tar, is therefore - - - - - 52

And the interest of capital, and wear and tear of apparatus 550 making the total expence of the gas apparatus, about £600 per annum.

That of candles, to give the same light would be about £2000. For each candle consuming at the rate of 4-10ths of an ounce of tallow per hour, the 2500 candles burning upon an average of the year two hours per day, would, at one shilling per pound, amount to nearly the sum of money above mentioned.

If the comparison were made upon an average of three hours per day, the advantage would be still more in favour of the gas light; the interest of the capital, and wear and tear of the apparatus continuing nearly the same as in the former case; thus,

$1250 \times 3 = 3750$ cubic feet of gas per day, which would be produced by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of cannel coals; this multiplied by the number of working days, gives 168 tons per annum, which, valued as before, amounts to - - - £133

And 60 tons common coal for burning under the retorts, will amount to	30
	—

Deduct 105 tons of coak at 26s. 8d.	140
	—

Leaving the expenditure in coal, after deduction of the coak, and without allowance for the tar, at	73
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Adding to which the interest and wear and tear of the apparatus, as before, the total annual cost will not be more than £650, whilst that of tallow, rated as before, will be £3000.

It will readily occur, that the greater number of hours the gas is burnt, the greater will be its comparative economy; although in extending it beyond three hours, an increase of some parts of the apparatus would be necessary.

If the economical comparison were made with oils, the advantages would be less than with tallow.

The introduction of this species of light into the establishment of Messrs. Philips and Lee, has been gradual; beginning in the year 1805, with two rooms of the mill, the counting-houses, and Mr. Lee's dwelling-house. After which, it was extended

extended through the whole manufactory, as expeditiously as the apparatus could be prepared.

At first, some inconvenience was experienced from the smell of the unconsumed, or imperfectly purified gas, which may in a great measure be attributed to the introduction of successive improvements in the construction of the apparatus, as the work proceeded. But since its completion, and since the persons to whose care it is confided have become familiar with its management, this inconvenience has been obviated, not only in the mill, but also in Mr. Lee's

house, which is most brilliantly illuminated with it, to the exclusion of every other species of artificial light.

The peculiar softness and clearness of this light, with its almost unvarying intensity, have brought it into great favour with the work people. And its being free from the inconvenience and danger, resulting from the sparks and frequent snuffing of candles, is a circumstance of material importance, as tending to diminish the hazard of fire, to which cotton mills are known to be much exposed.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SKETCH of the BIOGRAPHY of CHARLES GRIGNON, ESQ. an eminent ARTIST, who died at LECHORN in 1804, of a malignant FEVER, on his RETURN from ROME, after a RESIDENCE of many YEARS: accompanied with REMARKS on others, his CONTEMPORARIES, who never lived to return.

By GEORGE CUMBERLAND, esq.

IT has always appeared to me that the best use we can make of some of the leisure moments of life, is to dedicate them to the pleasing and no less useful employment of recording the merits of departed genius; for whilst it gratifies harmless curiosity, it is doing as we would be done by also, and seems to be a grateful and rational offering to the dead, at the same time that it presents a moral lesson of impartiality to our contemporaries.

Influenced, therefore, by such feelings, permit me to offer your miscellany the labours of an evening at an inn at Reading, which otherwise would be passed in anxious longings after my peaceful home, on returning from an unusual absence; that thus, by the harmless magic of thoughts and words, I may at once refresh the ashes of neglected talents, shorten my own suspense, and perform the duty of a surviving friend.

Many years are now gone by since I had the happiness in the city of Rome, for several winters, to partake of the agreeable society of as amiable a set of artists as this island ever produced. A few of them returned home, and are still living an honour to the country that raised them; but others, conscious that the state of public taste was, at that time, incapable of appreciating studies that had the re-

finements of the best ancients for their object, after seeking, in vain, that patronage which alone could have supported them in honour in their native country, lingered on the plains of Latium until the customs and fascinating language of the natives made them a species of captives to the arts and elegancies of Italy; and tempted by the peaceful abodes of the museums of venerable art, the charms of music, painting, and sculpture, the hilarity induced by a fine climate, the independence which plenty offers, the urbanity of the inhabitants, the suavity, the simplicity that invites and detains; they at length formed connections that could not easily be dissolved, and at length perished on a foreign land, neglected, and almost forgotten.

Three of these active students, that are now no more, I knew particularly well, having often been grieved to think how little their nation knew them, and that it has been their unhappy fate to go to the grave without an eulogium; for Deare, Robinson, and Grignon, well deserved to be remembered by their country.

Of the first and second I am as yet unfurnished with materials to afford a decent sketch of their biography, although possessed of abundance of proofs of their zeal for, and abilities in, the fine arts: for the present, therefore, I must postpone what I wish to say of them, and confine my lucubrations to the pleasing task of recording what I know of the worth and acquirements of the third; the melancholy, sensible, and gentlemanly Grignon! a man who united great prudence with great taste, respectable abilities with

with real modesty, infinite patience with grand conceptions, and who added to them all, probity, honourable delicacy, and natural politeness. Such a character ought not, I think, to be buried in oblivious forgetfulness, and if a few hours thus spent will rescue his memory, you will, I am sure, readily open a page for this hasty sketch in the records of your Monthly entablatures.

Charles Grignon, son of Thomas Grignon (a mathematician and horologist of unrivalled excellence), has been said to date his descent from the illustrious Ademare (who, agreeable to the custom of France, on becoming possessed of the lordship of Grignon, assumed that name). He was born in 1754, in Russell-street, Covent-garden, and very early in life manifested a strong predilection for the fine arts, by copying, at seven years of age, some prints of Hogarth so excellently, as to attract the notice of Sir Joshua Reynolds. At fifteen, he gained the honorary silver pallet from the Society of Arts, for the best drawing of the human figure; having, at thirteen years of age, been placed by his reflecting father as a pupil with that correct draughtsman, Cypriani, of whom he was at all times the favourite *élève*.

On the 9th of August, 1769, he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy; and in 1780, he contended for the gold medal given for the best historical painting, and gained it with great applause, having fourteen or fifteen competitors. The subject was the Choice of Hercules, from the Greek of Prodicus; and to make his picture more classical, he divested it of all emblematical allusions, except the club.

On these occasions a trial sketch is always made, in the presence of the president and council; and that no previous assistance may be obtained from those more experienced, the subject is not announced till the student is called before them. The trial sketch was the Angels appearing to Abraham, when they promised him a son in his old age. Sir Joshua Reynolds chose it, and Grignon acquitted himself much to his satisfaction.

After this he was sent out, under the auspices of the Academy, for three years study in Rome, where he soon executed a large historical composition of the attack on Captain Cook by the natives of the island of Owyhee, on February 4, 1770, having sketched the whole scenery from the description of Lieutenant Harriet, who was on shore at the time when

that dreadful lesson was given to circum-navigators, who too often, under the influence of the insolence of power, trifle with the feelings of men in a state of savage freedom, forgetting that the inherent right of possession of soil and country is engraven on *their* hearts with double energy, and that consequently invasion and personal injuries are felt by them with enthusiastic indignation.

Grignon, in this picture, chose the moment previous to that fatal catastrophe, three of the party being killed, others wounded, and Captain Cook in the attitude of attempting to undeceive the islanders: and he bestowed so much study on it, that but for the repeated entreaties of his friend the Abbote Grant, who never ceased urging him to put the finishing hand to the canvas, it would never, perhaps, have been completed; for his style of painting led him into such nice criticisms, that the advancement of his designs was often retarded by them; and thus it happened, that his grand work, undertaken under the patronage of Lord Clive, was even, I believe, at his death unfinished, and at this day probably remains in his study at Rome.

The subject of this noble picture was from the poet Eschylus—Prometheus chained to the Rock, a prey to Vultures, Mercury, the Nymphs, &c. To render this subject worthy of his patron and himself, I well remember that all the museums were ransacked, old prints studied, Mr. Deare's fine selections selected, and, above all, the Monte-Cavallo Colossus daily perused, a number of sketches made, and each submitted in turn to Deare's inspection, of whose opinion he stood in awe; it was even modelled in clay, and at last, when the outline of the principal figure was got in on the large canvas, a score of *pentimenti* marked his indecision and anxiety.

The finished study was however completed, and the public will learn with pleasure, that after twice suffering quarantine, at Leghorn and London, it at length rests in the hands of his brother, in the house of their late father, in Russell-street, Covent-garden, an evident monument of C. Grignon's great taste, talents, and industry.

Here also will be found another finished study of Homer reciting his Poems at the Tomb of Achilles; a picture bespoken by Lord Berwick, and which, like the Prometheus, was also to have its figures larger even than the life; but, in consequence of the first French revolutionary

tionary inroad into Italy, when he thought it unsafe to stay, they were left in his study, in the Vineyards, where he occupied the house of Rafael, as thinking that spot more secure than the city of Rome. This old vineyard-house I well remember, and have often designed; and had not Cardinal Doria bought it, should have been myself the purchaser when, in 1786, it was offered to sale for only 3000 scudi, with its spacious vineyard. The situation is delightful, the front facing the villa Borghese, whose pines shade it in the morning; the back looking towards the villa Medicis, and the whole distance not a quarter of a mile from the Porto-del-Popolo. Unfor-

unately, the cardinal, not possessing a due degree of taste, had the ground laid out immediately into what the undertakers told him was an English garden, but which only feebly resembled some of the tea-places about London, without even the addition of yellow gravel, grass, or water, excepting a ditch or two with fairy bridges over them.—But to return to my subject: Besides these orders, he received from Lord Clive, when in Italy, on both his tours, the most marked kindnesses, his lordship taking him in his own carriage through the finest part of the country, shewing him every polite attention, and making him reside with him whenever he stopped.

Mr. John Penn, also, of Stoke Park, near Windsor, was a kind and good friend to our young artist, who executed for him drawings of the most celebrated Greek marbles, of a Colossal size, or at least as large as the originals; in which the character is as highly marked as to give much of the energy of the antique.

For Lord Clive were also executed two very clever drawings; a pastoral, and a tragic subject; one of which represented the fatal effects of a Roman quarrel, near the Porto-del-Popolo, in which the scene is a portrait of the spot, and some of the figures are said to be correct likenesses of the individuals concerned. These were engraved by Soiron in the dotted manner. The one entitled the *Coltellata*, the other the *Salterello*, where a party at the Borghese-villa are executing that favourite luxurious dance. They were both published, and dedicated to his noble patron, of whose sister he painted a whole length, for which he received ample renumeration; and had not the war interfered, it was intended that he should take all the costumes of Italy, for which no one could possess better abilities, his

outline being exquisitely correct, and his knowledge of anatomy, as his drawings will testify, very considerable.

When I was in the habit of seeing him almost daily, his chief study was the antique, and composition, but latterly landscape. The effects of light and skies made a considerable portion of his studies; even botanical designs will be found in his port-folio; and that he aimed at universal excellence, all who knew him know.

Among other studies, now in his brother's possession, in Seppia and Indian ink, are his *Ulysses* and *Leucothea*; but I do not find that he painted them for any one.

Compelled to quit Rome at a time when thousands of people were flying in every direction to avoid the French armies, he and Mr. Fagan, now living, hired a carriage, and a wagon to take their pictures, and having purchased the two *Altieri Clauds*, so much talked of, made the best of their way to Naples, where they found the whole court in the utmost consternation, and ready to embark on board the *Vanguard*, Lord Nelson, for the island of Sicily. Grignon now applied to his cousin, Captain Walker, of the *Emerald*, to take him, his friend Mr. Fagan, and their case of pictures, with which request the captain very readily complied; but the next day the *Emerald*'s destination was altered! Captain Hope, of the *Aleman*, now offered him a passage, but his ship also had her destination changed! and thus situated, they were obliged to content themselves with such accommodations as they could procure on board an armed Neapolitan *polacca*, and were cooped in a small cabin, with thirty or forty emigrants. On the 21st of December, 1798, a very violent storm commenced, which nearly carried the masts of the *Vanguard* by the board; and but for the exertions of two or three English sailors, the Neapolitan vessel had certainly gone to the bottom, with the two artists, and a large collection of pictures, in the purchase of which they had embarked a considerable sum, the fruits of years of industry, and unremitting labour; for during the storm, the mariners had gone below to their prayers, and left the vessel to the care of Providence, and the mercy of the waves.

On his arrival at Palermo, Grignon became acquainted with Captain Richardson, who had distinguished himself at Abonkir, under Lord Nelson, when in the *Leander*; and finding he intended

taking his passage to England on board a small armed vessel, he prevailed on the captain to take charge of his pictures. In twenty-one days they arrived at Falmouth, from Palermo, owing to Captain Richardson's skill and seamanship, during which voyage he outstripped many fast-sailing French vessels of greater force, that chased him. Being, however, in such extreme haste, Mr. Grignon neglected to give Captain Richardson an account to whom the pictures were consigned, only, on a scrap of paper, informing his brother that the two Clowns were among them, which note the Captain brought him the moment he returned from Windsor, where he first went to lay his dispatches before the King. Thus they were rescued, the Clowns having been actually put up to sale at Falmouth, and nearly sold, for about 500*l.* Afterwards Mr. Long, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, a friend of the artist, took charge of them, and exhibiting them in his drawing-room, they were very soon after disposed of, with four small pictures of eminent masters, for the enormous sum of 7000 guineas! affording at once a proof of the wealth of the country, and the weakness of its collectors, for these landscapes were never expected by their proprietors to procure half that money; and it is well known that one of them is a very inferior performance, and the other by no means to be ranked among the best works of the master. Their size, their having been painted for the family, and their situation, had procured them a celebrity far beyond their merits; and, in fact, the best pictures of that delightful colourist are not those upon the largest scale, as the late *Lord Lansdowne's* and many others will shew.

This visit to Palermo was the happy occasion of Mr. Grignon's being introduced to that great hero, Lord Nelson; who, on his mentioning his anxiety about the cases of pictures, with a goodness and enthusiasm peculiar to himself, exclaimed, Grignon, this is a national concern, and calling for paper, instantly wrote to the governor of Gibraltar, to give Lieutenant Galway, of the Tigre Polacca, a convoy; this happened at Sir W. Hamilton's table.

On the 7th of February, 1799, Mr. Grignon had the honour of Lord Nelson's sitting to him for his portrait, at Palermo, in Sicily; the pencil high-finished study for which picture is now in his brother's

possession, and is accounted one of the most dignified and expressive likenesses of that brave admiral. With this there are two exquisite drawings in pencil, also of Lady Hamilton, in attitudes the most noble that can be imagined; and that he availed himself industriously of the opportunities which he had of studying from a contour of such superior beauty, abundance of his designs amply testify.

At Palermo, he became intimately acquainted with Mr. Joseph Littledale, a navy agent, whose friendship was his inducement to embark on the 10th of August, 1799, on board the Economy, Captain Greaves; they arrived at Leghorn the 21st of August; here he remained four years, happy in his friends, and studious, as well as fortunate.

In his Diary we read, June 3, 1800, "Lord Nelson's flag was this day hoisted on board the Foudroyant. I dined on board the Vanguard on the 7th, on board the Foudroyant, the 8th."

At this dinner, he doubtless conceived the most admirable compositions, allegorically to commemorate Lord Nelson's victories; on which he has exhibited his classical taste, combined with a just appreciation of the value of the antique, and the force of close studies from nature.

They, with others, were received a year after his death, by his family, being an abundant collection, not only of his own studies, but of many of his contemporary friends, whose talents he admired; such as Deare, Woodford, Robinson, Fagan, &c. and are a permanent monument of his indefatigable exertions of both mind and hand; for taking them as a selection of accurate studies, and tracings from drawings from the most celebrated statues, basso-relievos, and bronzes, in Rome, they are invaluable to all genuine artists.

Of tracings of these studies, the author of this paper also has many, as well as of others by Deare, Robinson, and Mr. Woodford, who ranked high in the opinion of each member of this friendly group of industrious students; and to whom alone Deare, that great draughtsman and sculptor, would sometimes defer; for it was a custom that continued very long for the writer of these pages to go frequently to the villas with these able men, and generally twice a week to make mutual tracings at the study of the sculptor, whose ready inspiration, and generous instructions were freely offered with a zeal

and impartiality, that would have done honour to a Michael Angelo. And here let me pause and drop a tear over the recollection of an artist, whose good nature, hilarity, generosity, and candour, could only be equalled by his delicate taste, profound knowledge, exquisite skill, and unrivalled exertions: a man, that, had he been encouraged to come home, or kindly treated by those who sent him out, would have reflected honour on the art of sculpture; for he made a distinct study of every part of his art, and was as *recherché* in hair as in drapery, as great in drawing and modelling as sculpture, wholly devoted to fame, freedom, and the arts; nor will it be considered as a slight proof of the fact, when I mention that the inimitable Canova beheld his productions with respect, and that even good painters came to him for advice and correction.

Such a one was Deare, whose chief works went to France, and whose chisel is scarcely known in England, except in Sir Richard Worsley's collections, where his Marine Venus will shew a hand, that when alone disclosed, has often been even among artists taken for an antique.

But where should I stop if I were to go on to enumerate all the amiable and clever men which Rome has withheld from their country by her fascinations? the gentle Robinson of elegant taste; the cheerful good generous-hearted Hewitson; the gay Durno, of grand conceptions the constant owner; the gentle manly Hamilton, and his ingenious namesake, of parents and husbands the model of kindness; with many others, now no more! Let me therefore return to the subject of these short memoirs, lest I should obtrude too much on your varied publication, and go on to speak of other works of his, which partly, it may be said, led to his hasty dissolution, and affecting loss.

Whilst waiting at Leghorn to collect his studies and effects, he purchased a picture of merit from the altar-piece of a church there, and engaged, at the same time, to paint, for the guardians of it, another to replace it from his own designs. The subject he chose was that of Elisha ascending in the chariot of fire into the Heavens, while the son of the prophet, with extended arms, is catching the falling mantle; Jordan winds in the back-ground with great sublimity and grandeur; the cartoon was finished in

black chalk, in a great manner, but he was not destined to live to finish the picture; for the 29th of October, 1804, he was seized with a malignant fever, then raging in Leghorn, died on the 4th of November, after only four days illness, and was, the next day buried, in the ground of the English factory, by his intimate friend the Rev. Mr. Hall, chaplain to the establishment.

At that time the fever was carrying off a great many people every day, insomuch, that, from an idea of its being contagious, people greatly avoided each other, and many went up to Pisa to be out of the way of its attacks; to this step he was advised by his friends, but, attached to the studies he had collected, he had not the resolution to move, and taking leave of Mr. Littledale, (who escaped it by going away), he then had the fever on him without perceiving it, observing, that "it was only a head-ach." Mr. Littledale died of the same species of bilious fever, at Berbice, in South America, precisely that day three years.

But for this fatal attack he would soon have returned, and reaped the honours he had so well deserved from his country; for having in general possessed good health, the fruits of great temperance, at fifty he might have expected to display the vigour of talents renovated by an agreeable change, and, having acquired a decent competence, to have enjoyed it with satisfaction "at home at last!" Here he would probably have finished his designs for Milton, which he had begun for Sir Corbet Corbet, and which, if we may give credit to the judgment of Dr. Clarke, who saw them at Rome, were far advanced, and very valuable. As a judge of old masters, he would also have been a great acquisition to those who have the good sense to collect, with the assistance of the artist's eye, for a judgment more matured could not easily be obtained; his long residence having given him time to correct those errors by which our early opinions are always accompanied, whilst his known probity, and stern principles of justice would have secured his friends from being the dupes of the manufacturers of stippled old copies of great masters, where often nothing is left but the general forms, and general system of colouring. Such pictures, in proportion as they are laid bare and naked to the eye of the meanest mechanic in oil-painting, are by the dotting process of repairs, often

often in a like degree rendered astonishing to the wealthy, but ignorant dilettanti, and are generally augmented in price in proportion to their worthlessness. To hasten that day, now fast approaching by our improving knowledge, when such works will be all swept away to the lumber-rooms of oblivion, by the descendants of certain modern collectors, and when men who knew nothing of art will be content to ornament their houses with the best works of the best-appreciated artists of their time, is scarcely worth the pains the thankless task would cost: I shall therefore content myself with rejoicing, that, notwithstanding our loss in Grignon, we have at home, among many excellent judges, whom I have not the honour to know, a Woodford and a Howard, on whose opinions much reliance may be placed; and that if Irvine and Fagan ever return with their profound professional experience, I shall at least know four men, whom, if Raffael were to come from the shades, and wanted a jury to decide on the originality of his works, he would be contented to select as impartial arbitrators.

Here I meant to conclude this hasty sketch (which were I to detain long enough to copy and prepare in a manner more fit to meet the public eye, would probably never reach your press at all), when a recollection of another great talent of my departed friend occurs to me as worthy of being recorded. Possessing incomparable powers as a caricaturist, which he executed on principles laid down in a manuscript, that I hope soon to be able to send you, a sort of club was established, a book opened, and a secretary elected many years back, whose office it was to propose to all artists, or lovers of the arts, as they came to Rome, to become members; which only consisted in the ceremony of allowing their caricatures to be inserted in the club-book, against which the worthy Abbate Leonetti (who I am happy to say still lives the friend of the English nation), was to insert three or four lines in Italian, of his own composition, somewhat satirical, but only expressive of the weak

side of the character described. In this book, by general consent, Grignon was the designer, and although we all were allowed the liberty of retaliation (and I well remember caricaturing the caricaturist), yet none were permitted to be put on record but his. This book was saved, or at least a great part of it, from the double quarantine that his papers suffered, and I very lately had the pleasure, by favour of his relations, to see, like a new phantasmagoria, the expressive shades of a number of artists who are gone by, with others that still enjoy fame both at home and abroad.

This confidence did honour to his impartiality, and those who knew them must allow that they were all fair, though all more or less ridiculous; neither did I ever hear of any one that complained, except Mr. Moore, the painter of landscapes; and this will not be wondered at when we recollect that it was he who placed his own whole length in the Gallery at Florence, where Raffael is contented with barely shewing his sublime countenance.

That he also possessed great prudence, sense, and judgment, will be manifested by the fact that when, in consequence of two Corsican spies, in our pay, breaking paroie, all the English residents were ordered into custody at Leghorn by General Berthier, I think about 1802, Grignon was excepted; and on his waiting on the general to express his fears, the general replied with great urbanity, " You need not, Mr. Grignon, be under the least apprehension; yourself and property are perfectly safe; you have always conducted yourself with great prudence and propriety, and we do not make war with the arts."

The artist bowed, returned to his house to pursue his profession, and, like Parmegiano, received nothing from the invading soldiers but their admiration.

He was about five feet six, well proportioned, with a countenance of great expression; humane, studious, but slow in his studies, and rather inclined to melancholy.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

[Communications to this Article are always thankfully received.]

ADAM AND EVE.

IT is curious to trace the legendary accounts of our primeval parents. In the *Golden Legend*, black letter, fol. 2. ed. Ja. I. Notary, anno 1503. "Adam gaf her (Eve) a name like as her lorde, and say'd she shall be called Virago, "which is as moche as to say, as made of man." The serpent was erect, and had a woman's countenance; venom was put in his mouth, and his voice taken away after the fall. Eve talks Latin to Adam. Adam expected to find a wife among the monkies, or animals like man, not that any person was to be created on purpose for him. The earth was cursed, but not the water. Adam was created as a man of thirty years of age. He taught his sons to pay tithes. Cain was a ploughman; and his offerings were weeds and thorns. Impotency was Adam's privilege, in Paradise. Our Lorde in cursing Adam, Eve, and the Serpent, "began at the serpent, repynge an order and congrue number of curses." When Adam was about to die, he sent Seth, his son, into Paradise, to fetch the oil of mercury, when he received "certayne graynes of the fruite of the tree of mercury, by an angel. And when he came agayne, he founde his fader Adam, yet alive, and told him, what he had done, and thenne Adam lawghed first and thenne deyed. And thenne he layde the graynes or kernelles under his fader's tongue, and buryed hym in the vale of Eborn, and out of his mouth grewe thre trees of the thre granes of which the crosse, that our lorde suffred his passyon was made, by the vertue of whiche he gat every mercy, and was brought out of derkeness into the very light of Heaven." fol. ii. 6. This story is retold in the *Antiquarian Repertory* and other works: but the Legend has the **candour to say of this anecdote**, "that it is of none authoritye." However, it was a curious composition to read in the church, there being much indelicacy in parts of it. The *Breeches Bible*, however, outdoes the Legend: that only says, they sewed figleaves together "in maner of breeches," fol. i. 6;—not absolutely made themselves breeches, as the Bible. The story in Milton, of the Angel's showing the future history of the world to Adam, is taken from the same events exhibited to Adam, in his trance, while God took one of his rybbes (both fleshe and

bone, carefully, adds the Legend,) and made the woman. Eve, it seems, did not believe a word about death being the consequence, of eating the forbidden fruit "lest happely we deye, whiche she sayd doubtinge," and then comes her character, "for lyghtly she was flexible to every parte;" nor is this the worst part of it, for when "our Lord sayde to the woman, Why dydest thou so?—neyther she accused herself, but leyde the sin on the serpent, and pryvely she leyde the faute in the maker of him." This is not the first slander of our general mother; many writers gravely affirming, that the devil took the form of a handsome young man, and the learned are well acquainted with the indelicate etceteras, attached to the story. The serpent, according to the Legend, was very ill used: for it says, that God did not demand him, "for he dyde it not of hymself, but the devyll by him;" not very consistently follows, that he synned most in being a very envious fellow, and telling stories. The punishment of child-bearing was inflicted upon Eve, because she synned in fruit, and Adam was to gain his bread by labour, because his sin consisted in eating! At his expulsion, Adam was sent back to Damascus, because God made him at that place. After the passage about teaching his sons to pay tithes, the Legend with great care and solemnity, asserts of the passage, "It is to be byleved." Cain, after he had committed his murder, "damned himself," but the Legend does not add, whether in the modern form, as a fool, or what.

In an Arabian manuscript, of which an account is given in the *Notices des MSS. Du Roi.* ii. 50 Mahomet puts a question, "what quantity Eve ate of the fruit of the forbidden tree?" And in the same work, xi. p. 123. The *Livre des Perles* says, Adam fell in the Isle of Screndib, Eve on the sea-shore near Mecca, but both met on Mount Ararat: that they were buried near one another: Seth and his family making frequent pilgrimages to their tombs, as did all the other branches, except Cain's, p. 129.

POPE JOAN.

This good lady is said to have lived in the 9th century, but her existence is not by all accredited. Onuphrius, says Bishop Jewell, was hired on purpose to falsify her existence, which the papists say, was first

first asserted by Martin Polonus. Her story is, that she was the daughter of one John English, of Mentz, and travelled with her lover in man's apparel to Athens, where she became incomparably learned; and was unanimously on that account elected Pope: but being with child by her servant, and not keeping a good reckoning, was taken in labour, on her way from St. Peter's to the Lateran, and there died. This, the papists say, is a fable. The authors, who assert her existence, are Platina in Joh. 8. Sabellicus Enead. 9. L. i. Chalceundylas, L. 6. Mart. Po-Scotus, who lived about 1028; Siegbert Gemblaeensis, who lived about 1100. Mart. Polonus, who lived about 1320. Buirsius Textor, Antoninus Archbishop of Florence, Volaterranus, Nauclerus, Carion, and hosts of others. Bishop Jewell, thinks that she might have been taken before her time; and Cope, alias Harpsfield, a writer of Louvaine, gravely published a work, in which he makes her an hermaphrodite, &c. What he says, if the Pope were an *hermaphroditus*, an *hermialson*, that is to say, a man and woman both in one? But having still a doubt upon the subject, he proposes another query; what if the Pope being first a man, were afterwards changed into a woman? Upon which he quotes Ovid's Metamorphoses, as a serious authority, and gives the following anecdote: "A certaine woman, named Amylia, married unto one Antonius Spensa, a citizen of Ebolum, ten years after she was married was turned into a man. I have likewise read, says he, of another woman, that when she had been broughte a bed, afterward became a man."

CELIBACY OF THE CLERGY.

In 1565, by a survey taken, there were found at Rome only twenty-eight thousand women, who lived by prostitution: some of whom were distinguished by riding on mules, others by living in good houses.

THOMAS OF VALOIS.

This was a commentator upon Augustin de Civitate Dei. He translated Apex, the cap of the Flamen Dialis, by making of it, an Historian or Chronicler.

PETER CRINITUS—COPRUS URCEUS.

These two divines translated the Greek λόγος a spear, in St. John's Gospel, (19) by Longinus, a blind knight.

CHARADE.

My first is a God; my second is a man; my third is a spirit; and yet I am not the trinity.

The answer is the word, ammoniack.

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EXTRACT OF A RECENT LETTER FROM MADRID.

The Spanish theatre still retains many of those mysteries, which founded the dramatic art in modern Europe. *Las profecías de Daniel*, form at present a favourite spectacle; and certainly no subject can be better adopted for combining a splendid variety of pageantry in one oratio, or sacred opera. The jubilee of adoration to the golden colossus of Bel; the flaming *auto da fe* for the refractory holy children; the voluptuous dances exhibited during the meal of Belshazzar; the sacrilegious use of the chalices from Jerusalem; the sudden wrath of heaven, the gloom, the thunder, the shadowy hand-writing on the wall in characters of lurid fire; and the armed irruption of the besiegers to renew a scene of purer triumph, form a series of picturesque magnificence, which you would enjoy to see repeated some Sunday evening at Drury-lane. To the popularity of this play, may especially be ascribed the continual allusions of the Spanish patriotic writers, to the seizure and profanation of sacramental chalices by the French.

Another new and very singular drama, opens with Buonaparte, who soliloquizes about Spain. Allegorical daemons stand watching around, and when he has confessed the whole atrocity of his purposes, they seize and carry him off in a fiery car, to the place of torment. Next appears Ferdinand VII. a ballet of angels listen to his promises of virtuous sway, and crown him during their dance, with wreaths of victory. Finally appears King George the III. who declares his horror for the tyrant, his affection for the virtuous and native monarch, and who is entertained by Santiago and the Virgin Mary, or by figures representing the genius of Spain, and the genius of Christianity, with a performance in full chorus, of our God save the King. How popular we heretics are become within the very precincts of the mother church!

HARDING.

This was another famous translator of Latin, as appears by a passage of Tertullian, which he quotes in his controversies. *Illum Panem*, the Sacramental bread, he renders *Him*.

AMEN.

In ancient time, was sounded by the whole congregation.

FEUDAL CLAIMS.

In the end of the 14th century, the celebrated, but long since destroyed mo-

nastery of Augustinians, at Winsheim, in the province of Overyssel, were desirous of erecting a windmill, not far from Zwoll; but a neighbouring lord endeavoured to prevent them, declaring that the *wind in that district belonged to him*. The monks, unwilling to give up the point, had recourse to the Bishop of Utrecht, under whose jurisdiction the province had continued since the tenth century. The bishop, highly incensed against the pretender, who wished to

usurp his authority, affirmed that the *wind of the whole province belonged to him*, and gave the convent express permission to erect a windmill wherever they thought proper.

DANES, SUCCESS OF.

This is usually, and with the greatest probability, ascribed to the male population of the nation being exhausted in monks and clergy; and the prevalence of superstition in the mass of the people.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO MISS MURPHY,
AGED FOURTEEN, AUTHORESS OF A
RECENT WORK ON TREES AND PLANTS.

SONNET.

HAIL early favourite of the Nine,
Angelic maid of eye divine!
By Love adorn'd with locks of gold,
Unspotted print from beauty's mould;
I see thee walk by Nature's side,
At once her pupil and her pride;
Prudence before, Religion near,
Say, then, why springs the Poet's tear?
Alas! behind—unknown to thee,
The Passions, like a foaming sea,
Roll on—a restless, ruthless band,
To sweep thee from life's peaceful strand:
Cling to thy rock, 'tis Virtue's tow'r,
Nor fear the storm and rattling show'r.

GEORGE CUMBERLAND.

Bristol, Dec. 11, 1808.

TO DEATH.

I COME not, Death! with vain, untimely
fears,
Urn-shadowing cypress and the midnight
dew,
To offer at thy shrine,
And deprecate thy wrath.
I bring not Fear, in Frenzy's robe array'd,
To own the ruling terrors of thy name,
And feed thy cruel pride,
With murmurs of despair.
For what art thou, O Death! that reason's
eye
Should shun the menace of thy threat'ning
might;
Or turn upon thy form
The gaze of wild dismay?
Or why should terror arm thy uprais'd
hand
With shafts of anger, and the murderer's
rage;
And throw around thy brows
The lightning's livid fires?

Were life the limit of the Spirit's course,
The grave the barrier of her brief career,
Beyond whose loathsome bourn
No star of being gleam'd:

Had Nature to the winds of Heav'n pro-
claim'd

No bright reversion that awaits the soul,
When bursting from her chains,
She seeks her kindred skies:

Did not Religion from thy masked brow
Pluck the vain shadow of a mimic crown,
And lift the veiling cowl,
To shew a Seraph's smile:

Then, Death, I'd hail thee monarch! at
thy shrine

Should hear my vows, and bear my proffer'd
bribes,
To win the light of Heav'n
One moment to my gaze!

I'd clasp the breast that loves me, and would
swear,

In madness, that thy unrelenting hand
Never, with ruthless might,
Should rend Affection's bands!

But since Religion's clear, prevailing voice,
With words of mercy, tells the trembling
soul

That Heav'n has Death ordain'd
It's minister of love!

Bring flow'rs, bring essence from the living
rose,

And strew around the sickly couch of Death
From whence the Spirit bounds
On her immortal wings.

Be this thy triumph and thy glorious boast,
Angel of Death! that at thine awful call
The shadowing veil is rent,
Time's fleeting structure falls.

The scrapp vision of the glowing mind,
The hope of Genius, and the soul's desire,
Start into light and form,
Freed by thy transient pow'r!

Birmingham.

P. M. J.
STANZAS,

STANZAS,

ADDRESSED TO THE LATE REV. JAMES OGILVIE, D.D. ON HIS BIRTH-DAY, FEBRUARY 13. BY MRS. B. FINCH.

WOULD Hermes graciously dispense
A ray of wit and eloquence,
Or great Apollo his assistance lend;
Then might I, in poetic dress,
The language of my heart express,
On this blest day—the birth-day of my friend.

But whence arose the aspiring thought?
Shall a poor Minstrell, all untaught,
Seek round her brows to twine the classic lay,
Whose foot ne'er press'd th' Aonian mount,
Or stray'd where Aganippè's fount,
Thro' laurel thickets winds its crystal way?

No—rather in some daisy'd mead,
While sportive lambs around me feed,
Or hawthorn grove, where chaunt the feather'd choir,
At grey-rob'd dawn, or rosy eve,
Let me a primrose garland weave,
And wake mute echo with my doric lyre.

Long has that lyre neglected hung
Untun'd, the leafless boughs among,
But once again, to touch the trembling string,
At Friendship's bidding, I essay,
And hail, in artless strains, this day;
O! may it to my friend true pleasures bring!

May each revolving year increase
His happiness, and heaven-born peace
Her halcyon-plumed wings around him spread;
May health his path with roses strew,
Each white-rob'd Joy his steps pursue,
And Amalthea's horn its blessings shed.
To improve a vain, degenerate age,
Long, long may his instructive page
In all the fire of attic wisdom shine;
And, zealous to reform mankind,
Still may his philanthropic mind
New treasures draw from truth's exhaustless mine.

And, when these transient scenes are o'er,
Safe landed on that blissful shore,
Where no tumultuous winds or storms annoy;
May he the glorious prize obtain,
Assign'd to virtue's faithful train,
Th' immortal wreath of never-fading joy!

HOPE.

HOPE'S vivid beam the fancy cheers,
As down the slope of ills we stray,
Smiles through the wilderness of tears,
The sunshine of a brighter day;

Or, with a pale and softer light,
When age has silver'd o'er the hairs;
Sheds her mild lustre through the night,
And opes Elysium to our cares.

A.C.

A TRIBUTARY TEAR TO THE MEMORY OF MARIA.

[For some years past, the Author of the following Stanzas had been compelled, from motives of bad health, to relinquish all intercourse with the world: and being now retired to an obscure village, he accidentally became acquainted with the lovely child whose loss he so much deplores. He was singularly struck with her fascinating manners, as well as with the exquisite beauty and elegance of her person, and soon discovered in her tender mind the dawning of superior genius, and the most endearing virtues.—Pleased at the idea of contributing his mite towards the education of this sweet little favourite of nature, who, if God spared her life, would prove a rich and valuable ornament to society, when he would be mouldering in the dust, he encouraged her visits, and devoted a small portion of time, every day, to her instruction, with the most flattering success. But he became peculiarly interested in the fate of this dear little angel, when he learned that she was abandoned by her paternal grandfather, the person to whom she had a right to look up for all the comforts that fortune can bestow. Her premature death, being only in the seventh year of her age, gave rise to the following lines, which plead no claims to poetic merit. They were an attempt to soothe the feelings of the author, by simply portraying some of the features of a child, so interesting, so universally beloved and regretted.]

WHAT presage scares my slumb'ring head!

What plaintive moans assail my bed!

Ah!—is thy gentle spirit fled,

Maria!

On Angel's wings 'tis borne away
Rejoicing, to celestial day!

Thy friends to grief are left a prey,

Maria!

Yet not for thee, my child, we grieve;
Thy flight should consolation give,

Since thou art rais'd in bliss to live,

Maria!

Forgive th' involuntary tear!

To me thy memory is dear,

O! let me speak my sorrow here,

Maria!

Slow musing through the cypress gloom,

I'll visit oft the hallow'd tomb,

While fate protracts my ling'ring doom,

Maria!

Thy

Thy smile, like beam of early morn,
Thy gentle soul for virtue born,
Thy graces all, my lays adorn,

Maria!

Nurtur'd in soft maternal air,
Thy love repaid a mother's care ;
And thou didst all her virtues share !

Maria!

Oft straying through the verdant bowers,
Thy fairy fingers cull'd me flowers,
Thy converse cheer'd my drooping hours,

Maria!

For me the Meadows bloom no more,
Nor Bees collect their yellow store,
Nor Larks their warbling music pour,

Maria!

A mournful gloom pervades the grove,
Where gaily thou wast wont to rove,
And hum thy songs of filial love,

Maria!

Flockersbrook, Oct. 24, 1808.

Maria!

The poor looks sad, and drops a tear ;
No more thy gen'rous hand is near,
His wants to soothe, his heart to cheer,

The Red-breast o'er thy grave shall strew
The sweetest flowers, of richest hue ;
There warble many a soft adieu,

Maria!

Flora shall there her gifts bestow !
Meek violets and harebells grow,
Roses o'er thee, for ever blow,

Maria!

When this frail dust shall shrink away,
And mingle with its kindred clay,
Oh ! might I hail, in brighter day,

Maria!

There, pleas'd remembrance would enjoy
Delight, to share thy sweet employ
In scenes of bliss, without alloy,

Maria!

W. C.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.

WITH pleasure we lay before our readers a brief outline of Mr. Davy's first lecture of the present season, delivered at the Royal Institution, Saturday, December 17. Imperfect as this sketch must necessarily be, yet it cannot fail of interesting such of our readers as are watchful over the progress of chemical science, and who, from their local situation, are unable to derive more full and more accurate information on the subject.

The professor opened his course with an intimation of those important discoveries which he should have to communicate, and illustrate during the ensuing winter. In that place he always delivered himself with pleasure, because he was sure to experience candour ; at present, however, he had not only to ask their confidence, but solicit their indulgence. He felt himself in the situation of the architect, who, in changing the foundation of a building, must necessarily create much inconvenience to the inhabitants, while the new edifice was rearing. He gave a sketch of chemical history, and speaking of the alchemists and their mode of operating, he said, with regard to the masters all was mystery ; to the pupil, surprize and astonishment. Chemistry, he said, might be

considered and treated either as an art or a science, and its investigation might be after the order of analysis or synthesis ; in the course now entered upon, he should adopt the synthetical mode, and he thought it necessary to apprise the audience, that his lectures would be chiefly adapted to the practical student, and that they would have no particular connection with, or reference to the arts and necessities of life. The application of chemistry to these would be reserved for another season ; it was a source of much satisfaction to know, that philosophical discovery, and practical utility, would advance with equal pace.

Solar heat was the great principle by which chemical changes were perpetually taking place in the natural world, and the chemist imitating this principle by means of artificial heat, had been aptly called the philosopher by fire. Hence, Mr. Davy was led to consider the laws of attraction and repulsion, observing, that the term attraction had been first applied to chemical phenomena ; and since, according to the principle laid down by the illustrious Newton, no more causes are to be introduced in philosophy than are necessary to explain the effect, he was willing to refer the whole system of chemical agency to the different electrical states in which bodies are found. The pro-

so,

sor, in this instance, as on former occasions, was unwilling that he should be supposed capable of stopping at any cause, less than the energy of the divinity. "Attraction, (said he) so capable of elucidating the phenomena of nature, was but the agent of the supreme intelligence, who, whether the dust was scattered in the wind, or the planets carried round the sun, was still the governor, whose wisdom preserved, in their harmonious order, the vast system of the world." He next explained the theories of Stahl and Lavoisier, particularly with regard to combustion, and shewed in what their difficulties consisted, all of which he thought might be obviated by introducing the positive and negative principle, the former ever attaching itself to inflammable matter, and the negative to oxygen. Sulphur, and phosphorus, which till within a few months had been regarded as simple bodies, he had decomposed, and should be able to shew, by decisive experiments, that they consisted of oxygen, hydrogen, and a certain basis. Charcoal had yielded to analysis, and proved to be composed of the carbonaceous principle and hydrogen: the diamond likewise was now found not to be pure carbon, but consisted of the carbonaceous principle and oxygen; and plumbago also he thought must be referred to the carbonaceous principle with a small portion of iron. Hence he was led to speak of the importance of the discovery of the new metals, Potassium and Sodaum, and of the still more important results to chemistry, which these bodies were likely to produce. He had in the last course only exhibited these metals in very small portions; hereafter he should be able to gratify the audience with specimens in large quantities. As soon as he had made known his discoveries, the chemists in France and Sweden immediately repeated his experiments, and hit upon a different method of decomposing the alkalies by which the new metals were obtained more abundantly, than by means of the voltaic battery.

Mr. Davy next referred to the decomposition of ammonia, the base of which, if we did not misunderstand him, would combine with mercury, and in the proportion of only the $\frac{1}{12000}$ part would render that metal solid, and by this operation reduce the specific gravity from thirteen, (that of mercury) to three, the specific gravity of the compound. The boracic and fluoric acids, have been de-

composed by Mr. Davy, but at present, the muriatic acid has not yielded to the powers of his apparatus, though he fully expected it shortly would. That the bowels of the earth contained various ores of metals, had been long ascertained, but it was reserved for the discoveries of the present year to prove, that the different earths on which we daily walk, are also the repository of metallic bodies; of these he had decomposed four, namely, lime, magnesia, strontites, and barytes, all of which had produced metallic bases. From these circumstances he was led to conclude, that the two grand principles ever operating in nature, are the inflammable and the oxygeneous. These he said, will account for all the phenomena of volcanoes, and other subterraneous fires.

In adverting to the results which he had anticipated from the voltaic battery, and which had more than answered his expectations, he was proud to state that it had originated in the private munificence of a few enlightened men, and liberal patrons of science. The sum of twenty thousand francs had been devoted by the court of France for a similar purpose: but the idea of a subscription in this country was no sooner started, than it was cordially embraced; and in a short time, the liberality of individuals had raised a larger sum, than, in France, was furnished from the National Treasury, and by Imperial command. Hence he must notice the utility of public institutions to the progress of science. The promotion of philosophical discovery was attended with much labour, and no profit to the student. It demanded, not only his time and attention, but an expence which was not often within his reach. The man of letters required no such apparatus to pursue his enquiries: his instrument was his mind: the whole moral world was its subject. In the fine arts, whoever had attained fame, was sure of obtaining fortune also. To the experimental philosopher no such objects were presented, fortune could not be his aim. His reputation might be established after his death, but till then his authority must be questionable. He had, however, a consolation of a nobler kind; the conviction that he was devoted to the cause of truth; that he had enlarged the human intellect, and in developing the laws of nature, he demonstrated the wisdom and benevolence by which it was governed.

WER-

WERNERIAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

AT the meeting of the Wernerian Natural History Society, of Edinburgh, held on the 12th of November, the Rev. Andrew Jameson, minister of St. Mungo, Dumfriesshire, read Observations on Meteorological Tables, with a Description of a New Anemometer. After some general remarks on the importance of Meteorological Observations, and on the merits and defects of registers of the weather, he pointed out what he considered to be the best form of a Meteorological Journal, and then described the external form and internal structure of an extensive and complete Meteorological Observatory, and enumerated about twenty different instruments which ought to find a place in every establishment of that kind. The Anemometer which he described, will, by a very simple and ingenious arrangement of parts, enable the most common observer to ascertain the velocity of the wind with perfect accuracy.

The Rev. Mr. Fleming, of Bressay, in Shetland, who has for some time past been engaged in examining the mineralogy of those remote islands, communicated an interesting account of the geognostic relations of the rocks in the islands of Unst and Papa Stour. After a general account of the position, extent and external appearance of the island of Unst, he described the different rocks of which it is composed, in the order of their relative antiquity, and remarked, that their general position is from south-west to north-east. The rocks are gneiss-mica, slate, clay-slate, limestone, hornblende-rock, potstone, and serpentine. The gneiss, in some places, appeared to alternate with the oldest mica-slate, and in others to contain beds of hornblende-rock. The mica-slate, which is the most abundant rock in the island, is traversed by numerous contemporaneous veins of quartz, and also of feldspar, and passes distinctly into clay-slate. It contains beds of hornblende-rock, and of limestone. The clay-slate occurs but sparingly. The potstone usually accompanies the serpentine. The serpentine occurs in great abundance, in beds in the oldest clay-slate, and newest mica-slate, and hence must be referred to the oldest, or first serpentine formation of Werner. The island of Papa Stour, situated on the west coast of the Mainland, as the largest of the islands is called, contains no pri-

mitive rocks, but appears to be entirely composed of floetz rocks. These are conglomerate, greenstone, claystone, porphyritic stone, hornstone, (perhaps clinkstone) and sandstone. The sandstone, as appears from observations made in this island, and other parts of Shetland, probably belongs to the oldest coal formation: it is uniformly situated below the other rocks above mentioned. As Mr. Fleming announced his intention of again examining the whole of the Shetland islands, and of constructing mineralogical maps of them in which the rocks should be laid down according to their relative antiquity and extent, much valuable information may be expected.

At a subsequent meeting of the same society on the 19th of November, Mr. MacKenzie, jun. of Applecross, read a short account of the coal formation in the vicinity of Durham. From the precise and accurate description communicated by this gentleman, the rocks appear to belong to the oldest coal-formation of Werner. In the course of his observations, he explained what is called the *creep*, by miners, and exhibited specimens of the different rocks, with a section of the coal-mine of Kipia, in which both the miners' and the scientific names of the different strata were inserted. At the same meeting, Dr. Ogilby, of Dublin, read the continuation of his Mineralogical Description, of East Lothian, (of the former part of which, an account was given in our last Number) describing the different veins which he observed in that tract of country. These he considered as of three different periods of formation, viz. 1. Such as are derived from partial formations subsequent to the floetz-trap, which are of rare occurrence. 2. Veins of the different rocks of the formation penetrating the older beds, and, 3. Those of contemporaneous origin. He then enumerated and described, according to the manner of Werner, veins of greenstone, jasper, quartz, heavy-spar, and cale-spar.

Mr. P. Neill then read an account of a great sea-snake, lately cast ashore in Orkney. This curious animal, it appears, was stranded in Rothesholm-bay, in the island of Stronsa. Malcolm Laing, esq. M.P. being in Orkney at the time, communicated the circumstance to his brother at Edinburgh, upon whose property the animal had been cast. Through this authentic channel, Mr. Neill received his information. The body measured

measured fifty-five feet in length, and the circumference of the thickest part might be equal to the girth of an Orkney poney. The head was not larger than that of a seal, and was furnished with two blow-holes. From the back a number of filaments, resembling in texture the fishing-tackle, known by the name of silk-worm gut, hung down like a mane. On each side of the body were three large fins, shaped like paws, and jointed. The body

was unluckily dashed to pieces by a tempest; but the fragments have been collected by Mr. Laing, and are to be transmitted to the museum at Edinburgh. Mr. Neill concluded with remarking that no doubt could be entertained that this was the kind of animal described by Ramus, Egede, and Pontoppidan, but which scientific and systematic naturalists had hitherto rejected as spurious and ideal.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

New Series of Engravings from the Cartoons of Raffaelle, in the Collection of his Majesty, at Hampton-court.

THE indefatigable Holloway still continues to pay the most unremitting attention to the engraving of these truly wonderful, and hitherto unrivalled examples of graphic art. After a steady, laborious, and almost daily perseverance, for a term of five years, the amount of his performance is, that he has nearly completed the sixth finished drawing, and that the second plate will probably be published in the course of another twelve months.

To speak of this undertaking with justice to the projector and executor of it, it is requisite to contemplate the resolution exercised in the total forbearance of all petty lucrative employment, of which so many are eager to avail themselves in all professions; in the long, although to him not tedious, confinement to a single object; in the narrowing of habitual wants and indulgences, for the sake of maintaining his independence during a length of labour; and in the devotion of body and mind to the accomplishment of a work, which he justly conceived to be interesting to the lovers of art, in all countries, and in all ages.

The merits of the work itself are to be duly appreciated less by a comparison with the original pictures—with those emanations of mind which defy the industry of the hand to rival them, and are equally inimitable by all inferior powers of talent—than with the efforts of other preceding engravers in the execution of the same task. The Cartoons of Hampton-court have been familiarly known amongst us since the year 1707, by the

prints of S. Gribelin, and by those of Dorigny and Fittler, as well as by the mezzotintos which bear the names of Cooper and J. Simon. The first of these sets is executed with great care and fidelity, and conveys a very good general idea of the figures, and a general expression of characters; but the comparative dimensions of the plates and the pictures give little reason to expect any thing more. The still more diminutive prints by Fittler are as exquisite remembrances of the original as the size and nature of the engraving will admit; but, like those of Gribelin, they convey merely a general notion of the several compositions. The larger engravings of Dorigny are free, sketchy, and picturesque draughts from the original designs, with a kind of coarse execution which was not ill adapted to match the time-worn and unequal surface of the pictures. His figures frequently display much of the spirit of the original attitudes, but they will not bear a strict comparison either of feature or expression.

Holloway's work exhibits, as far as it has proceeded, an accurate investigation of every part and every feature, a constant pursuit of the individual lines and expressions of the master, and a minute adherence to every accident of form and colour.

The spirit which prevails in the engravings of Dorigny is willingly accepted, from an impulse of transient admiration, in exchange for accurate resemblance; and some portion of freedom, it is acknowledged, will always be sacrificed by laborious finishing. But either mode of execution will prove, in some degree, unequal to the original work. It was

was the peculiar praise of the genius of Raffaelle, to unite the utmost decision of character and finished expression with the utmost freedom of a flowing pencil, in a regular and determined outline. He that copies him, unless he be himself the equal of Raffaelle, will necessarily lag, in some part, behind him. Mr. Holloway prefers that species of danger which arises from a close, slow, and minute pursuit of his various excellencies, and exhibits a copy so attentively examined, and so faithfully explained, that not the smallest portion of space remains unaccounted for.

Too much praise can hardly be given to a man who (as has been remarked) devotes mind and body to the laudable service of his country and his age. But Mr. Holloway does not stand in need of exaggerated encomium. His first print, of St. Paul preaching at Athens (published last winter), is far superior, taken altogether, to any other engraving of the subject. The characters are diligently studied, and successfully reflected from their originals; and the print is both in this respect, and in delicacy of execution, infinitely preferable to that of Dorigny in particular. The beautiful and highly finished drawings from the offered *Sacrifice of Lystra*, and the *Miraculous Draught of Fishes*, promise results equally successful.

In the mean time, to beguile the tediousness of expectation, Mr. Holloway has been induced to offer for sale a finished etching of the plate of the *Death of Ananias*, wrought, as he professes, in such a manner as not only to shew the general fabric of that composition, but to enable the public to judge of the final effect of the print.*

* The price of Mr. Holloway's engravings is great, but perhaps at last inadequate to his labours. The encouragement given to the first set of engravings, in Queen Anne's reign, by Gribelin, was very great, because, according to Walpole, the Cartoons "had never before been engraved." His success stimulated Dorigny, by the persuasion of some English gentlemen of rank who were then at Rome, to come to England, and undertake the same work on a larger scale. The plates were at first proposed to be engraved at the queen's expence, only to be given away as presents to persons of distinguished rank; but Dorigny demanding five thousand pounds for his work, it was at last undertaken by a subscription at four guineas a set. On the completion of it, he presented two complete sets to George the First, and a

British Gallery of Engravings. By the Rev. Edward Forster. Third Number.

The progress of this interesting work is very creditable to the publisher, and the care and judgment shown in the selection of the subjects for engravings is no less so to the good sense and taste which superintend the publication. The contents of the present number are,

The Canal of Dort; by Fittler, from Cuyp.

Holy Family; by Rainsbach, from Ludovico Carracci.

Flemish Pastimes; from Ostade.

Joseph's Garment; by Schiavonetti, from Guercino.

The pictures from which the first and third of these engravings are taken, are in the collection of the Marquis of Stafford; the second and fourth in that of Earl Grosvenor. The first plate may, without invidious comparison, be said to be the happiest in execution, in the present series. The clear and limpid tint which distinguishes the original picture is admirably preserved, as well as the distinctness of the particular objects, so judiciously kept subordinate to the general repose of the picture.

British Gallery of Pictures: engraved by Cordon. Under the Direction of Mr. Only and Mr. Tresham, Professor of Painting to the Royal Academy. First Number.

The principal series of this first number contains an admirable engraving from the picture of the *Woman taken in Adultery*, painted by Rubens, and at present in the collection of Henry Hope, esq. The engraving is a thoroughly studied work, and gives a very full idea of the richness and mellowness of Rubens's palette. The same engraving is also to be had, coloured, with the most careful attention to the original picture, and in a manner highly creditable to the publishers.

The other series contains small etchings from pictures in the Marquis of Stafford's Gallery, very well calculated to give a general idea of the respective compositions, two of which are of the *Sacraments* by Nicolas Poussin. To these is added a plan of the Gallery. This series (like the former) may also be had with the etchings slightly coloured, in such a manner as to convey the general impression.

set each to the prince and princess. The king, in return, presented him with a purse of 100 guineas, and the prince with a gold medal.

tions of the painter in the disposition of hue and effect.

The Royal Academy is to be congratulated on the choice of an active associate, in the person of Anthony Carlisle, esq. who has been lately elected to the office of Professor in Painting, in the place of the ingenuous, amiable, and unfortunate Sheldon, who died about two months since. Mr. Sheldon's lectures, founded on deep professional knowledge, were studiously adapted to the particular researches and wants of painters, though sometimes even going beyond the sphere of their immediate studies. The Royal Academy has at present reason to entertain the highest confidence that Mr. Sheldon's will not be the last, nor the greatest, example of zeal and talents in those respects. Mr. Carlisle's abilities have deservedly raised him to eminence, and his professional lectures addressed to students in his own profession are well known, and justly celebrated. The competition for the professorship lay between Mr. Carlisle, and Mr. Bell, the author of several valuable anatomical publications; both highly qualified for the interesting situation to which they aspired.

The premiums of silver medals given

by the Royal Academy for drawings and models in sculpture, from the living figure, and for views in architecture, were adjudged by the annual meeting of the Royal Academicians, on Saturday, the 10th instant. The same day, being the anniversary of the establishment of the Academy, the usual election took place for the various officers appertaining to the Institution, and the venerable president of last year was continued in his chair by the unanimous consent of the assembly.

A monument is about to be erected in the Temple church, to the memory of the late Lord Chancellor Thurlow. It is executed by Rossi, R. A.

The so much celebrated merits of the supposed pictures by Titian, of the *Twelve Caesars on horseback*, are now finally decided, the pictures being ascertained to be from the pencil of A. Tempesta; a name which, although at a very great distance below "the mighty master" of the Venetian school, is yet acknowledged by painters to be entitled to a very competent degree of estimation.

The Gallery of the Bath Exhibition is opened again for the approaching season, on the same plan as last year.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN DECEMBER.

* As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.

ARTS, FINE.

ILLUSTRATIONS of the Lay of the Last Minstrel, consisting of twelve Views of the rivers Borthwick, Ettrick, Yarrow, Tivoit, and Tweed. Engraved by Heath, from drawings taken on the spot. By J. C. Schetky, esq. of Oxford. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. Proofs, 2l. 12s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

An Essay on the Earlier part of the Life of Swift. By the Rev. John Barret, D.D. vice-provost of Trinity College, Dublin. 5s.

Memoirs of Robert Cary, Earl of Monmouth; written by Himself. Published from an original manuscript in the custody of the Earl of Cork and Ossory. To which is added Fragmenta Regalia, being a History of Queen Elizabeth's Favourites. By Sir Robert Naunton. With explanatory annotations. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Memoirs of Frederic and Margaret Klopstock. Translated from the German. 8vo. 6s. MONTHLY MAG. No. 179.

COMMERCE.

The Tradesman; or Commercial Magazine, 8vo. vol. I. 9s. 6d. bds.

DRAMA.

The School for Authors, a Comedy in three Acts. By the late John Tobin, Esq.

EDUCATION.

Mrs. Leicester's School; or, the History of several young Ladies. 12mo 3s. 6d

The Junior Class Book; or, Reading Lessons for every Day in the year; selected from the most approved authors; for the Use of Schools. By William-Frederic Mylius, Master of the Academy in Red Lion-square. 12mo. with Engravings. 4s. bound.

Dramas for Children, imitated from the French of L. F. Jauffret, Author of the Travels of Rolando; the Little Hermitage; Visit to the Menagerie, &c. By the Editor of Tabart's Popular Tales. 3s. half bound.

An Easy Grammar of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, designed as a Practical

Elementary

[Jan. 1,

Elementary Book to simplify the Study of Philosophy at Schools. By the Rev. David Blair. 3s. bound.

A Guide to Elocution, divided into six Parts; containing Grammar, Composition, Synonymy, Language, Orations, and Poems. By John Sabine. 12mo. 4s.

HISTORY.

The History of the University of Edinburgh, from 1580 to 1646. By Thomas Crawford, A.M. Professor of Philosophy and Mathematics. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

LAW.

An Abridgment of the Law of Nisi Prius. By W. Selwyn, Esq. Part III. 10s. 6d.

A Practical Treatise on Pleading, and on the Parties to Actions, and the Form of Actions, with a Collection of Precedents and Notes thereon. By Joseph Chitty, Esq. of the Middle Temple. 2 vols. royal 8vo. 21. 2s.

A Treatise on the Law of Idiocy and Lunacy, with an Appendix; containing the Practice of the Court of Chancery on the Subject, and some useful Practical Forms. By A. Highmore, Solicitor. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

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4

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The Anniversary Sermon of the Royal Humane Society, preached on the 12th of June, at the Parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster. By the Rev. W. W. Dakins, LL.B. F.A.S. 1s. 6d.

A Letter addressed to the Bishop of Peterborough in Answer to an Appeal made to the Society for defending the Civil Rights of Dissenters relative to the important Question of Church Burial by the Established Clergy. 2s.

A Sermon occasioned by the Death of the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey, M.A. preached at the Chapel, in Essex-Street, Strand, Nov. 13, 1808. To which is added a brief Biographical Memoir. By Thomas Belsham. 2s.

The Object and Conclusion of the Christian Minister's Mortal Life. A Sermon preached at Birmingham, September 25, 1808, on Occasion of the Death of the Rev. John Edwards. By John Kentish. 1s. 6d.

The Lessons of the Church of England taken from the Old Testament, as appointed to be read in the Morning Service on the Sundays and most important Holidays throughout the Year. With short Notes. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Two Sermons on Christian Zeal and on the Progress of the Gospel. By Charles Lloyd, of Palgrave, Suffolk. 1s. 6d.

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A New Picture of the Isle of Wight, illustrated with 36 Plates. 8vo. 1l. 1s. bds.

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*** * Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

SCIENCE has sustained an irreparable loss by the death of Dr. BEDDOES, of Bristol, in the maturity of his genius, and in the prime of his life. He has long been an ornament of his profession, and an honour to his country among foreign nations, as a chemist and philosopher. In our next we shall endeavour to do justice to his useful life and character, in a full account of both.

The attention of the public is at present drawn towards the various plans for producing light and heat for domestic purposes, respectively from gas and steam. Various new experiments are making in the present winter, and nothing retards the general adoption of one or both plans, but the strange omission of artizans to present to the public complete, convenient, and elegant apparatus adapted to various purposes. We have inserted accounts of some experiments for lighting by gas, in other parts of this Magazine, and we hope in our next Number to be able to introduce further particulars of Mr. OAKLEY's valuable experiment for warming houses by steam.* The numerous advantages resulting from these important applications are so obvious, that it must be unnecessary to comment upon them. For warming churches, manufactories, hospitals, work-houses, schools, mansion-houses, and ships, this mode of conveying and diffusing heat, seems to be of superior consequence even to the means it affords of warming equally at a trifling expence, all the parts of a dwelling-house.

The lovers of the fine arts will learn with satisfaction, that Miss LINWOOD's splendid Exhibition of Pictures of her own production, will again constitute one of the ornaments of the metropolis in the month of February. The great concourse of visitors who attended her former exhibition in Hanover-square, has led Miss

Linwood to determine to render her exhibition permanent in the metropolis, and she has therefore built on the north side of Leicester-square, two magnificent rooms for the purpose, the largest in London, which we shall call THE LINWOOD GALLERY. Besides the pictures formerly exhibited, there will be at least twenty new ones, the recent productions of this lady's unparalleled ingenuity and industry.

Mr. TAYLOR (the Platonist) announces that he has made some very important discoveries in that branch of the mathematics, relating to infinitesimals, and infinite series. One of these discoveries consists in the ability of ascertaining the last term of a great variety of infinite series, whether such series are composed of whole numbers or fractions. Mr. Taylor farther announces, as the result of these discoveries, that he is able to demonstrate that all the leading propositions in Dr. Wallis's Arithmetic of Infinites are false, and that the doctrine of Fluxions is founded on false principles, and as well as the Arithmetic of Infinites, is a most remarkable instance of the possibility of deducing true conclusions from erroneous principles. Mr. T. is now composing a treatise on this subject, which will be published in the course of next year.

Mr. JAMES ELMES has undertaken a complete and comprehensive Dictionary of the Fine Arts, to include accounts of the arts in theory and practice, and of their professors in all ages. Such a work must necessarily become a library of itself to the painter, the sculptor, the architect, the amateur, and the collector of subjects connected with the fine arts.

Mr. THOMAS MORTIMER, Vice-consul at Ostend forty years ago, and author of the work called, *Every Man his own Broker*, published fifty years ago, is preparing a legacy to the world in a new Dictionary of Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures. Of this work we may say, as we have said of the last work, that it must constitute a library of itself to the numerous persons to whom it addresses itself, and we may add, respecting both, that it is wonderful such useful publications have never before appeared.

Dr. ARNOLD, of Leicester, has just put to press a valuable practical volume of *Observations on the Management of the Insane*, a subject on which thirty

* This experiment has previously been made with success in some manufactories in Scotland. At Mr. Oakley's, in Old Bond-street, the steam is conveyed from a small boiler in the cellar through cast-iron pipes, of three or four inches bore, into all the rooms of his extensive manufactory, and at the distance of one hundred yards from the boiler, the steam raises the thermometer to two hundred degrees. In the fifth story it boiled a copper of water in the laundry, where it also dried the wet clothes with great rapidity.

years experience has eminently qualified him to write.

A work, highly interesting to the English antiquary, under the title of *An Historical Survey of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of France*, with a view to illustrate the rise and progress of Gothic Architecture in Europe, which had long engaged the personal inspection and laborious researches of the late Rev. G. D. WHITTINGTON, of Cambridge, is now in the press, under the direction of some judicious and honourable friends; and will soon be laid before the public.

Lieutenant-Colonel SCOTT has in the press, a Poem on the Battle of Majda.

Mr. A. JEWITT, proposes to publish by subscription, in two volumes, small octavo, with twenty-four Aquatinta Views of Ruins, Scenes, Antiquities, &c. drawn expressly from nature, Remarks on various Parts of the Counties of Nottingham, Lincoln, York, Derby, and Stafford; being the result of several successive tours and excursions since the commencement of the present century.

Mr. THOMAS GREEN, of Liverpool, a youth of seventeen, has in the press a volume of Poems, which will appear in January.

Dr. CLARKE and Mr. CLARKE, will begin their spring course of Lectures on Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, on Thursday, January 26. The Lectures are read every day, at the house of Mr. Clarke, No. 10, Upper John-street, Golden-square, from a quarter past ten o'clock in the morning, till a quarter past eleven, for the convenience of students attending the hospitals.

Dr. BUXTON's Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and on *Materia Medica*, will be commenced about the 20th of January, 1809.

A new Grammar, entitled, *The English Tutor*, written in familiar letters, and intended particularly for ladies seminaries, by Mr. W. C. OULTON, author of the Traveller's Guide, &c. will be presented to the public in a few weeks.

A volume of burlesque, dramatic, and miscellaneous Poems, by the same gentleman, is now in the press, and will shortly be published.

A Subscription Library, on a liberal plan, has been set on foot at Lincoln; and we observe with pleasure, that its promoters are the principal noblemen and gentlemen of that city and its neighbourhood.

Amidst a variety of new papers announced in different parts of the country,

one is announced in that populous district of Staffordshire, engaged in the manufacture of pottery-ware, to be called the *Pottery-Gazette*.

Mr. BIGLAND has in the press, and in considerable forwardness, a *View of the World*, which will extend to five octavo volumes. It comprises a tolerably minute geographical description of the countries of the world, with an account of whatever is particularly remarkable in each, followed by a separate historical view of every nation and people.

The Rev. R. NARES is about to put to press a Dictionary on the plan of Johnson's, of the Middle Language of England, or the Age of Shakspeare! To what other absurdities will the childish speculations of the readers of black letter lead us?

The Rev. Mr. PLUMPTRE, of Clare-hall, will shortly publish four Discourses on the Stage, lately preached by him at Cambridge.

Two volumes of Sermons, by the late Rev. THEOPHILUS LINDSEY, are preparing for the press, and will appear in the ensuing spring. To these volumes, which it is intended to publish by subscription, will be prefixed a memoir.

A work will speedily make its appearance, entitled, *the Brazil Pilot, or a Description of the Coast of Brazil*; translated from the Portuguese of Manoel Pinonel, principal hydrographer to King John V. of Portugal. It will be accompanied by a considerable number of charts of some of its principal ports, from manuscripts of undoubted authority, never before published.

Mr. JAMES MORRISON, of Glasgow, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription a work in two volumes octavo, entitled, *the General Accountant*; being a complete course of mercantile computation and accountantship, adapted to modern practice. The same gentleman is engaged on *Popular Elements of Book-keeping*.

The Medical and Chirurgical Society of London will shortly publish the first volume of their Records. It will contain some very valuable contributions from practitioners of first-rate eminence in the metropolis.

The Translation of the Scriptures into the Persian language, so long in preparation, and by many thought to be abandoned, has been for some time in the press at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and is expected to be ready for publication in the course of the year, 1809. It will form an elegant quarto volume.

A new

A new selection of the most favourite poetical pieces, under the title of the *Muse's Bower*, will soon make its appearance in four small volumes. The first will contain a selection of lyrical and pathetic pieces; the second narrative, humorous and epistolary; the third descriptive and sacred; and the fourth selections from the ancient classics.

Mr. WALKER has published some observations which seem to prove that jewelled holes in clock-work are highly disadvantageous, being much more liable to become foul and clogged than brass ones. A transit clock of his, made by Beraud, was cleaned in July 1805, and on the 6th of December 1806, it had become so foul as not to be made to go even when two pounds were added to its weight. On its being taken to pieces, in all its jewelled holes the oil was very black and glutinous, but in the others it was quite fluid; and it even required great force, and some dexterity, to draw out the spindle that carried the seconds' hand. The clock was set a going again next day, and continued to go well till the end of October 1807, when it again went badly, and gained very much. It was taken as under as econd time about three weeks after this, when all the jewelled holes were extremely foul, black, and clogged; and in separating the jewels, they were found to be strongly adhesive, yet the oil on the pallets was very fluid, and in a good state in all the brass holes.

Proposals have been published for the establishment of an Institution, designed for the relief of distressed and indigent women in the metropolis, by supplying them with suitable employment. It is intended that a house shall be taken in a reputable and populous neighbourhood, for the sale of various articles of wearing apparel and ornamented works. A warehouse will also be taken in a more retired situation, where goods will be cut out and delivered to women applying for work. The public and ladies in particular are invited to subscribe annually a sum not less than half-a-guinea each. Women wanting employment are to apply to one of these ladies for a recommendation to the society; the lady recommending to be answerable to the amount of twenty shillings, that the goods entrusted to the workwoman shall be returned. The ladies will choose out of their own number a committee, to attend daily at the warehouse, to inspect the work cut out, and that returned when made up and fit for sale. It will be the

object of this excellent society to avoid, as much as possible, taking in or selling those articles on which the industry of women is now engaged. They will also strive to avoid any interference with those shops in which women usually work or serve. The society will neither give extravagant prices to the workwomen, nor undersell the regular trader; the grand design being to provide suitable employment for poor, but industrious and respectable females, and to prevent the temptations to vice.

Mr. B. COOK, of Birmingham, in some very seasonable observations, has shewn the great advantages that may be derived even by manufacturers and tradesmen on the smallest scale, *from the use of gas for light, instead of candles*. His apparatus consists simply of a small cast iron pot, of about eight gallons, to receive the coal, and a cast iron cover, which is luted to it with sand. The gas passes through water into the gasometer or reservoir, which holds about four hundred gallons, and by means of old gun barrels, he conveys it all round his work-shops. His saving by this apparatus he computes at three-fifths. But, he continues, "if erected on a smaller scale, the saving to the manufacturer is equally great; for the poor man who lights only six candles, or uses one lamp, will find it cost him only 10*l.* or 12*l.*; which he will nearly, if not quite, save the first year. And if the pipes are made of old gun-barrels, and once a year, or once in two years, coated over with tar, to keep them from rusting, they will last half a century." Besides the profit thus derived, Mr. Cook conceives that from the tar of the coal a spirit might be made as a substitute for the tar-spirit brought from Russia; which would be of vast importance to a great number of manufacturers, especially japanners; that article having advanced from 3*s.* or 3*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* per gallon since the interruption of our trade with the north. We think Mr. Cook has great merit in making and publishing this valuable experiment; and, for our own parts, we consider the late discoveries of so much consequence to mankind, that we shall continue to publish all new facts relative to them, till their adoption in general.

Mr. J. PICK, of Ipswich, has lately analyzed a stone of the calcareous species, frequently met with in that part of the country, and called by the common people thunder-pick, from the supposition of its falling from the clouds in

storms

storms of thunder and lightning. It occurs in crystals weighing from 40 to 100 grains, of a conic shape, with a cavity at the base, extending about a fourth part down to the centre of the crystal. Its colour varies from grey, brown, brownish red, to almost black, semitransparent. They are generally discovered solitary by the husbandmen when at plough, or turning up the earth in any other way. When scratched with a knife, this stone has a strong alliaceous or urinous smell. Its cross fracture is fibrous, with the *striæ* diverging nearly as from a common centre. Its longitudinal fracture is glittering, with the *striæ* parallel. It is moderately hard, and of the specific gravity of 2,663. Its properties, as ascertained by examination, are as follow:—

1. When heated upon charcoal before the blow-pipe, its colour disappears, but it is infusible.
2. With phosphate of soda it is difficultly soluble, and fuses into an enamelled bead.
With borate of soda it dissolves more readily, and fuses into a semitranslucid white globule.
4. With caustic soda it could be only partially fused into a white enamel.
5. The substances of which, by analysis, 100 grains were found to be composed, are:—
Carbonic acid gas - 43,55 grs.
Lime - - - - 53,95
Oxides of manganese and iron 40
Water and loss - 2,10
100

A correspondent of the Philosophical Journal, alluding to the feats exhibited on the continent by Signior Lionetto, commonly called the incombustible man, observes:—"I have repeatedly seen a friend of mine pass over his tongue, without any covering, a red-hot poker; and this experiment, which he has performed hundreds of times, to the great astonishment of dinner and tea-parties where he happened to be, I ventured, on his assurance that no hurt would ensue, to repeat. I found that it may be done with the utmost safety; the only effect is a slight taste in the mouth of carbonated hydrogen, and a very slight soreness for a short time. It is only necessary that the tongue be wet with saliva before it is put out of the mouth, and that the poker be of course quickly passed over it. The cause of this phenomenon I conceive to be that the saliva is vaporized, and in fact it prevents the iron from ever touching the cuticle." In addition to this, the conductor of the above-mentioned journal subjoins the following facts:—

"Having mentioned to a plumber whom I had employed to repair a lead cistern, some of the particulars of the incombustible man, he expressed but little surprise. Any one, he said, might draw their finger through melted lead, if they did it somewhat quickly; and having in his hand a ladle full of melted solder, he instantly passed his finger through it. He said he had often passed a piece of red-hot iron over his tongue, and seen others do it without injury. In the first experiment, he said, it was necessary that the finger should be perfectly dry, otherwise the person might get what he called a *thimble*; that is, some of the metal would adhere to the finger, and produce a severe burn. In the experiment of passing a red-hot iron over the tongue, the iron, he said, should be very red; if only of a black heat, nearly, but not quite red-hot, it was sure to burn the tongue most severely. I shall here state another fact, which may perhaps be explained, but not quite so satisfactorily, on similar principles. A gentleman informs me that he has seen an iron-founder skim melted iron with his hand. The founder stated he could only do it when the iron was boiling hot; if of a lower heat, it would burn him."—We shall be glad to receive communications to the Monthly Magazine on these subjects.

About the middle of this month will be published, in two vols. 8vo. *Outlines of Mineralogy*, containing a general history of the principal varieties of mineral substances; together with a particular statement of their physical characters, and chemical analysis; by J. KIDD, M.D. Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford.

FRANCE.

The first division of the antiquities from the palace Borghese is arrived at Paris. They were conveyed on large carriages made on purpose, especially for those supposed to be the most liable to be broken, such as the Gladiator, the Faun, the Borghese Vases, &c. An ambulatory forge attended each smaller division, in order to repair such accidents as might happen. The carriages were two months and a half in passing the Alps.

ITALY.

The celebrated Danish sculptor THOMAS WALDSEN has lately exhibited, at Rome, a model in plaster of his statue of Adonis, which, according to the general opinion, deserves to be classed among the most *beautiful*

beautiful productions of modern art. It is to be executed in marble for the hereditary Prince of Bavaria.

The Academy of Arts, Sciences, and Belles Lettres, of Padua, has recently resumed its meetings, after a long suspension. According to its ancient practice, it has proposed several questions for the ensuing year; among which are the following:—"How far is that opinion well-founded, which maintains that the taste for letters must diminish in proportion to the progress made in the sciences?" and "What improvement can be made in the ploughs at present made use of in this country, and by what means may they be rendered more useful in labour, better adapted to the circumstances of the place, and the quality of the different soils?" The prizes are each sixteen gold Napoleons, and the answers must be written either in Italian or French.

EAST INDIES.

The Abbé Dubois, who was so fortunate as to escape from France during the horrors of the revolution, and has since resided in the Mysore country, has completed a very valuable work on the various casts of India. It has been inspected and highly approved by Sir J. Mackintosh and other literary characters in India, and by them recommended to the notice of the government, who have agreed to purchase the manuscript of the Abbé, and to publish it at their own expence. The translation of the French is entrusted to a military officer of consequence and ability.

The Massoolah boat, so common on the coasts of the peninsula of Hindoostan, is one of the most extraordinary inventions that navigation has to boast. To all appearance any other kind of vessel would be safer on the water; but the fact is, that no boat of any other kind dare venture over the violent surf which breaks along the sea-shore at Fort St. George. It is unique in its construction, equally unlike the solid canoe, and the European invention of caulked vessels. It is flat-bottomed, and the planks of which it is composed are literally sewn together with the fibres of the Kyar-rope, made from the cocoa-tree; and the stitches, if they may be so called, are so little connected, that it should seem there could be no security against its leaking so much as to

injure its safety. To prevent an accident of this nature, each boat is always provided with a baler. These boats are used to convey goods and passengers to and from the ships in the Madras roads; and, on their return from the ships, they are sometimes thrown with such violence against the shore, that if they did not, by their singular construction, yield to the shock, they would be dashed in pieces. The steersman stands on the stern of the vessel, and the rudder is simply an oar. The dexterity with which he balances himself in a heavy sea is perfectly astonishing. The number of boats used there is one hundred and twenty, and they furnish occupation for upwards of one thousand natives.

The Chinese, instead of raising their fruit-trees from seeds or grafts, as is the practice in Europe, adopt the following method:—They select a branch fit for the purpose, and round it they wind a rope of straw besmeared with cow-dung, until a ball is formed five or six times the diameter of the branch. Immediately under this ball, they divide the bark down to the wood, for nearly two-thirds of the circumference of the branch. A cocoanut shell, or small pot, is hung over the ball, with a hole in its bottom, so small that water put into it will only fall in drops. By this the rope is kept constantly moist, a circumstance necessary to the easy admission of the young roots. In about three weeks it is supposed that some of the roots have struck into the rope, when the remainder of the bark is cut, and the former incision carried deeper into the wood; it is repeated in three weeks more. In about two months, the roots are seen intersecting each other on the surface of the ball, which is a sign that they are sufficiently advanced to admit of the separation of the branch from the tree, which is done by sawing at the incision, taking care not to cut off the rope, which by this time is rotten, and the branch is planted as a young tree. It is probable that a month longer would be necessary for the operation in England, from the difference of climate; but by this means, when the branches are large, three or four years are sufficient to bring them to a state of full bearing. Timber-trees, it is supposed, may be advantageously propagated in the same way.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"*The Exile*," a grand Melo-Dramatic Opera, in Three Acts, as performed at the King's Theatre by his Majesty's Servants, late of the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden, written by F. Reynolds, esq. The Music entirely new. Composed by J. Mazzinghi, esq. 12s.

THE music of this opera occupies eighty-seven pages, the first twenty-two of which are purely *melo-dramatic*. Of the general style of this part of the production, we can speak favourably; it is pleasing and fanciful; and had Mr. Mazzinghi prefixed to each movement a few words explanatory of the passion and scenic business meant to be elucidated and enforced, he would have enabled us to judge of its analogy, emphasis, and other dramatic qualities. Respecting the *melodial* part of the work, we have the satisfaction of saying, that it highly merits our commendation. Some of the songs, as "How often will proud memory Trace?" sung by Mr. Incledon, and "She's gone, a Daughter's Gone," sung by Mrs. Dickons, particularly claim our notice, on account of the sweetness of their melodies, and the strength and justness of their expression. Some trivial defects we might mention; such as the false accent in the first bar of "How wretched is the Captive's Lot!" and in some places, the adoption of a bass not, perhaps the best that might have been chosen: but it would, at least, be harsh, if not unjust, to withhold allowance for the haste in which music for the stage is generally obliged to be produced, especially in cases where, notwithstanding that disadvantage, so much that is *meritorious* presents itself to the critic's attention, and where the *known* ability and science of the composer is so adequate, as to compensate inconsiderable deficiencies.

Four Rondos, under the title of the *Village Rondo*, the *Peasant's Rondo*, the *Cottage Rondo*, and *Consent, a Rondo*. Each 2s. 6d.

These Rondos, which are, we understand, the first four of a series of compositions of the same species, intended to form a volume of pleasing and familiar piano-forte music, form in the aggregate a favourable specimen of the general fair pretensions of the work. We cannot allow ourselves to examine with fastidious scrupulousness, productions of this light description, or we might, perhaps, point out some passages not perfectly consonant with true taste or the estab-

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lished laws of harmony; especially in the "Cottage Rondo." We do not, however, mean to detract from the real deserts of these pleasingly imagined little pieces, the general style of which will not fail, as we should suppose, to give them circulation and popularity amongst juvenile practitioners on the instrument for which they are designed.

"*The Siege of St. Quintin, or Spanish Heroism*," a Drama, in Three Acts, as performed at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane. 8s.

The music of this opera, (the glee and march in which are composed by Mr. Bishop, and the other parts by Mr. Hook,) though certainly not of a description to challenge our warmest praise, is far from being destitute of claims to our favourable notice. The overture is spirited, and not without some striking passages; the march is bold and full of military effect; and some of the songs are conceived with much propriety and liveliness of fancy.

"*The Banks of the Dee*," harmonized for Four Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 3s.

"*The Banks of the Dee*," possesses much of that merit which has served to distinguish the greater part of Dr. Clarke's former publications. In the conception of the melody we find much happiness of fancy, and in the combination no small portion of that science and judgment, for which we long since given the Doctor full and unqualified credit.

"*The Dream*," a Glee for Four Voices, the Words written by Thomas Moore, esq. The Music composed by W. Hawes, gent. of his Majesty's Chapel Royal. 1s.

The parts of this Glee are put together with science and contrivance. The point taken up at the beginning of the second page is well sustained, and several of the passages serve to prove, that Mr. Hawes is a musician reaching above mediocrity.

Vingtième et Dernier Pot Pourri pour le Piano-forte. Composé par D'Steibelt. 5s.

This is a happily-varied and highly pleasing assemblage of movements from various authors, among the names of whom we find those of Haydn and Pleyel. They succeed each other with an effect that displays much judgment in the choice and arrangement, and that will, we doubt not, ensure the favourable opinion of the generality of piano-forte performers.

Sonata, for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin. Composed by John Gildon. 3s. 6d.

This Sonata consists of three movements, in the last of which is introduced, as its subject, an original Scotch Air, with the treatment and general effect of which we are much pleased: indeed, the whole Sonata ranks so far above the common productions of the day in the great requisites of novelty, spirit, and science, that Mr. Gildon might justly have adopted a prouder motto than the one he has selected " *Virginibus purisque caneo.*" We think his composition qualified to gratify cultivated and veteran ears.

" *Love in a Tub,*" a favourite Pastoral Ballet, as performed at the Theatre-Royal Drury Lane. The Ballet by Mr. D'Egville. The whole of the Music composed and arranged for the Piano-forte, by H. R. Bishop. 6s.

While many of the passages of this ingenious little production are novel, appropriate, and highly agreeable, others, we must say, are common-place, and of feeble expression. But spirit of invention, and analogy of style, greatly preponderate, and will, we are confident, recommend " *Love in a Tub,*" to extensive and favourable notice.

" *Le Petit Ballet,*" a favourite Divertissement for the Piano-forte. Composed by Francis Panormo. 2s.

The pretty trifles, (trifles, the composer, we are sure, will allow us to call them) of which " *Le Petit Ballet*" con-

sists, are fancied with facility and taste. Every movement has a character, or feature, of its own, and evinces a playful facility of fancy that cannot fail to favourably strike the ear of that class of performers for whose use the publication is intended.

" *The Owl,*" a Song. The Poetry by Miss Scott, the Music by J. F. Burrows. 1s. 6d.

" *The Owl,*" is an interesting little composition. The adoption of a minor key at the opening, and the transition to the major, at the words " while the maiden," is judicious; while the general effect indicates more than an ordinary portion of talents.

Three Sonatas, with Six Progressive Preludes for the Piano-forte. Composed by F. Fiorillo. 6s.

These Sonatas possess many ingenious, and some very brilliant passages. The movements are judiciously contrasted, and the effect of the *tout-ensemble* is highly creditable to Mr. Fiorillo's talent and judgment. The progressive preludes are well imagined, and will be found useful to the practical tyro.

" *The Rose,*" a favourite Scottish Air, arranged with variations for the Piano-forte, by J. Ross, esq. of Aberdeen. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Ross has arranged his variations to this pleasing air, with much taste and fancy. By giving it due application, young practitioners will not only find their ears delighted, but also their fingers improved.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. BENJAMIN COOK'S (BIRMINGHAM) for a Method of making Barrels for Fowling-pieces, &c. and Ram-rods for the same.

THE metal used for gun-barrels is first cut into proper lengths, and then drawn out round, or of any other shape, by passing them between rollers or under the hammer. The lengths are then fixed in a lathe, or other proper machine, in order to be drilled. They are then drawn through plates with holes graduated one size below another, until they are drawn out the full lengths desired.

Another method is to take plates or scalps of iron or steel, drawn under the hammer or roller to the proper size, form, and thickness, which are turned over a maundrel, beak iron, &c. to weld them,

They are then drawn or forced through holes, or passed between rollers, till they have attained the proper length, size, form, and thickness.

A third method is to take round or other-shaped plates of iron, steel, or other proper metal, and force them through holes till they assume tubular forms. The advantages of these methods are, that the sides of the barrels will be of equal thickness throughout, without any irregularities or unsound places in any of the surfaces, inside or outside. They may be made one third lighter by this mode than by the common method, and yet as strong or even stronger. Mr. Cook's method of making ram-rods is simply to draw them as wire is drawn, or to put them through rollers; and by this method they require

no filing or grinding, as they leave the plates or rollers perfectly smooth and regular.

MR. WILLIAM CONGREVE'S (LONDON) for a new Principle of measuring Time.

This principle is founded on certain modes of detaching the time-measurer from the first mover for an extent of duration, far beyond any thing yet effected, and which is not confined within the limits of ordinary detachments. Thus the only detachments hitherto effected have either been limited to a period somewhat less than the smallest portion of time indicated by the vibrations of their time-measurer, and have therefore seldom been extended beyond seconds; or they have been effected by the intervention of an auxiliary power between the first mover and the time-measurer, which indeed ought scarcely to be considered as falling within the class of detached movements, as the time-measurer, when discharged from the maintaining power is, in this case, still combined with another force. But by the system here specified, the duration of the detachment of the time-measurer from the first mover may, without the intervention of any immediate power, be extended to a period comprehending any number of the smaller portions of time, indicated by the time-measurer; in other words the time-measurer shall indicate seconds, or any smaller division, and yet it shall be absolutely detached from the maintaining power for a period of one or more minutes. The great difficulty of combining the actions of the regulating principle of clocks with the maintaining power, so that the regulating organ should be operated upon freely and uniformly by the pure action of gravity, neither accelerated nor retarded by the non-accordance of the first mover, has long since pointed out that the only true system of effecting this desideratum was by detaching them, as much as possible, rather than by combination. With the ordinary regulators, that is to say, with the common pendulum or balance-wheel: the extent of this principle of detachment, as already observed, is extremely limited; for, as with the most perfect detached escapement in use, the maintaining power is allowed to act on the pendulum for a certain portion of every oscillation, it follows, that with the common pendulum it would be extremely inconvenient to detach the first power for an interval much longer than a second; in so high a law do the lengths of pendulums increase as to

their times; so that to obtain a detachment of 2^o would require a pendulum of 13 feet 0,512 inches in length; to obtain one of a minute would require no less a length than 11,738 feet 4.800 inches; the first, therefore, which would still be very limited as to any important correction in its effect, would be of a most inconvenient, and the latter of an impossible, length. By adopting the mode of this patent, however, it will be found that such or even a greater extension of detachment than a minute is practicable without any difficulty or inconvenience whatever, and even in a smaller space than is required for the common seconds clock. The next general advantage is, that a clock made on this principle of extreme detachment requires a much less first power than a common clock; for the power of the former may be organized, so as to rest altogether for intervals of minutes, and to be limited when in action to less than half seconds between those intervals, while that of the latter is constantly exerted every second; nevertheless, the maintaining power of the former need not have more to perform every minute than the other has every second. It follows, therefore, that a clock may be constructed on this principle to require only one sixtieth of the weight or power of a common clock, or that with the same power it will go sixty times as long. Again, the mode of extreme detachment by diminishing the quantity of the first force to so great a degree, and by the constant state of repose which it preserves in the train of the clock, removes almost entirely the strain and friction to which the works of a common clock are subject; so that the wear of the patent clock becomes next to nothing, and it can, therefore, scarcely ever require the application of oil, or get out of order. So also this system of detachment will be found greatly to simplify the train: in fact, the greater the extent of the detachment, the more simple will it be, by working from minutes instead of seconds. Notwithstanding which, however, the seconds, or any less division of time, may be indicated with as much accuracy as in the more complicated train of the common time-piece. Mr. Congreve next describes his plan by means of drawings, observing that he has introduced a new modification of the action of gravity as applied to time-keeping, by taking as the time-measurer "a perfectly detached body, descending freely down an inclined plane;" which modification, although it has never yet

yet been applied to the measurement of time, is as immutable in its operations as the oscillations of a pendulum, and is in fact governed by the same law. The extreme detachment of which it is capable, and certain specific advantages, which the pendulum does not possess, have pointed it out as an important agent in the measurement of time. Thus we are told, that in the space of a moderately-sized table clock a time-piece is constructed, the vibrations of the regulating organ of which are as slow as those of a pendulum 11,738 feet 4.800 inches in length, by which the first power is so reserved; that the weight or spring of a common eight-day clock may be made to carry it 480 days; neither is there any friction or motion in its train for one hundred and nineteen hundred and twentieths of the whole time of its going, while the train itself is also considerably more simple than that of the common seconds clock. It is evident there are innumerable varieties of configuration in the application of this principle, which it is impossible to specify or even to anticipate, but which must, nevertheless, be integral parts of this invention, if they in any shape accomplish the mode of measuring time by means of the extreme detachment here specified. And it is assumed by the patentee that to obtain this, it cannot be lawful for any one to make use of any body, whether spherical, cylindrical, or conical, moving on any inclined plane, however the same may be combined with any machinery or clock-work whatsoever; whether the plane be simple or complex; curvilinear or rectilinear; whether it vibrate or revolve; whether the body moving down it be a simple or a compound substance, consisting of one or more parts; whether it be a fluid or a solid, or a combination of both. Various modes also may be introduced for the compensation of the expansions and contractions of temperature, either in the detent or in the rod, which it is not necessary here to specify; but it should be observed, that an inherent power of compensation is combined in the very principle itself, for as the plane expands so also does the ball and *vice versa*; the ball, therefore, moves quicker as its course is lengthened, and slower as it is shortened; because the vertical distance of the points of contact from the centre of gravity the ball increases with the expansion, and decreases with the contraction of this ball and plane, so as to accelerate the motion

of the ball in the first case, and retard it in the second. It appears, therefore, that this inherent property may, by a due proportioning of the diameter of the ball, and the matter of which it is formed, to the mean length of the plane and its component materials, be so adjusted as of itself to produce a perfect compensation. And lastly, with respect to the workmanship of clocks made on this principle, it appears that less attention to it is required than in common clocks; for as to the train, it has so little comparatively to perform, and so little of the measure of time has been shewn to depend upon it, that any want of superior workmanship must be little felt; and for ordinary purposes, therefore, even less than ordinary accuracy must be sufficient. The advantages are thus enumerated:—in the first place, the description of its action shews how much more the detachment is extended, and how much more the pendulum, as the regulating organ is in this case left to the pure and unmixed action of gravity. In no escapement hitherto constructed has the pendulum a perfect freedom of oscillation, even for a single second, without having at some given point or other to unlock some detent, or perform some similar operation, which immediately brings upon it a controlling power in a direction contrary to its spontaneous effort, or an accelerating power to urge it forward; and which, from the infinite nicety of application required must, from its constant interference, continually tend to affect the isochronism of the pendulum. Here, on the contrary, for fifty-nine seconds the gravity of the pendulum is the sole and uncontrolled cause of its motion, having its arcs of vibration neither lengthened nor shortened by any urging or opposite cause, for the mere driving of the light and perfectly free seconds hand, constant, uniform, equally poised, and opposing no limit to the arcs of vibration, can be considered as nothing but a small increase of friction on the point of suspension, until the sixtieth second, when it has to unlock the detent, and when at the same instant it receives a fresh supply of force, left, however, to operate as freely as before in the production of its effect upon fifty-nine out of sixty of the subsequent oscillations of the pendulum. In the second place, it will be found that considerably less first power is required to keep the same pendulum in action for a given time by this mode; because one great impulse will be found to be

be given with much less absolute friction than the sum of a great number of small forces, even if they amount to the same impulse, for as many parts (or even more) of the train are in motion, and in as much motion each to produce the lesser impulse as the greater one; and, therefore, in giving the one united impulse there is no more friction than in giving each of the sixty lesser ones; that is to say, the friction in applying the requisite maintaining power on this principle, is only one sixtieth of what it is in the ordinary mode. In the third place, this application of the system of extreme detachment has all the advantages of increasing the time of repose, as to the wear of the works in common with the inclined plane regulator, but it is of enhanced importance with reference to the escapement; for as in this case the swing-wheel and the pallet by which the force is imparted to the pendulum, are only in contact once in a minute, a relief is thus afforded to this most delicate and important part of the works, not accomplished by any escapement hitherto constructed. So also is the train in like manner simplified; for the two swing-wheels are here the indicator of seconds and minutes, though both are connected immediately with the pendulum; that is, one revolves once in a minute, and the other once in an hour, without any intermediate train. Hence arises a great additional saving of friction and work; for an eight-day clock requires only one pinion with the ordinary numbers, and an extremely small power, and a year-clock may be made with only two pinions, with the ordinary numbers of an eight-day clock, and with very little more power.

MR. JOHN CARR'S (SHEFFIELD) for a *Method of applying Flat Ropes, Flat Bands, &c. to Capstans and Windlasses, and also for applying Flat or Round Ropes for the purpose of catching Whales.*

The method of applying the flat rope, band, &c. is by attaching them to the capstan, so that they may be easily taken off when required; or by having a splice

may be disunited within a few yards of the end, or it may be wound in two or more tiers; in which case it may not be necessary to apply multiplying wheels to work it: but if the flat rope, &c. be wound in one tier only, in order to give sufficient power to the sailors to heave the ship forward when the band has increased in diameter, it will be proper to fix a large tooth wheel on the capstan axletree, about equal in diameter to the greatest extent the rope goes to, which may be worked by a small nut wheel, or wheels, and two flat ropes, &c. may be applied on the same capstan. The patentee has in his specification annexed drawings descriptive of his mode of operation, and he adds that the nut wheel should be fixed about the centre of the vessel, which allows room for a sufficient length of capstan bars, and gives room to the sailors to apply their full powers and strength.

The advantages of this invention in towing ships and vessels, consist in saving the labour of the men, in expedition, and preventing the ship's decks being so much encumbered with ropes. Its utility as an operation in catching whales is thus described: first, the lines being wound upon the reels, and passing safely from the reel to the head of the boat, are not subject to entangling, as in the old way: Secondly, they are not subject to injury or to be quickly destroyed, as they are in the old way, by running round the bollard. Thirdly, in the method usually employed, men's hands are frequently inflamed by holding back the whale line. By the lever employed in Mr. Carr's method (which with other parts cannot be well explained without the aid of figures) the speed of the whale may be effectually retarded without danger or difficulty by the harpooner, or other person appointed. Fourthly, by this method the line is confined in the centre and stern of the boat, and will therefore prevent the danger and inconvenience to the men that would ensue if it were at liberty; and by making a boat large enough to accommodate two reels and a sufficient quantity of lines, fewer boats and a smaller number of men will be required to man a whale ship.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the care of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of November to the 20th of December.

SCARLATINA	2
Asthma	3
Vermes	1
Amenorrhœa	4
Hysteria	2
Hypochondriasis et Dyspepsia	7
Morbi Infantiles	5
Pthysis	11
Typhus	1

Two cases of Scarlatina have occurred in the same family, under the care of the Reporter, one of which proved fatal. In this case there was no opportunity of applying the cold affusion, which the writer of this article has found eminently advantageous and almost uniformly successful in preserving the life of the patient.

To the late and much-lamented Dr. Currie,* the invalid part of the public have been incalculably indebted for the more general extension of this practice in febrile diseases, which, although distinguished by separate names, are all members of one family; their colour is various, but their character is for the most part essentially the same. This class of maladies shews more decidedly perhaps than any other the change of constitution which has taken place from the alteration of habits, and other circumstances of society. The human frame has dwindled in its vigour, at least, if not, in its size; we are now scarcely capable of inflammation; we cannot arise to the elevation of phlogistic diathesis; except from local injury of organs, there are few modern cases in which the debilitating or evacuating plan can be adopted with impunity, or even without imminent peril to the patient.

The practice of Sydenham, wise as it was in his time, would prove injurious in ours. Of all things venesection, in febrile cases at least, ought to be at present regarded as a most mischievous absurdity. There is now no superabundance in the veins of our countrymen. We may be imperiously called upon to spill our blood

for our political, but seldom, if ever, are we required to do so for the welfare of our physical, constitution. The lancet, that minute instrument of mischief, has performed perhaps more havoc than the sword. The former has been, at least equally with the other, hostile to the human species. If every lancet were allowed to rust, in spite of many exceptions where its use is necessary, there can be little doubt but that, upon the whole, there would be an inconceivable saving of existence, and of health. In such observations the reporter is very remote from wishing to lessen the value, or to degrade the dignity, of a profession, which, when liberally practised, and scientifically understood, ranks perhaps, in rational estimation, higher than any other that is connected merely with the interests of this world. During the last month three martyrs to asthma have placed themselves under the care of the Reporter. It is a disease equally interesting and distressing. For the most part, it is allied to a superior degree of intellect, and to a more than ordinary acuteness and vividness of mental perception, and of physical sensation. In consequence of which it is that we find it so often associated with some mode of hypochondriasis, and with a gloomy and unbridled irritability.

The other day the Reporter was visited by a remarkable subject of this kind: he evidently possessed a cultivated mind, and appeared to be of an amiable temper, although it was clouded by the shadows of a dyspeptic imagination. The disease of which he complains, he attributes, in the manuscript account of his case, in part to the operation of political and moral causes. "He was frequently, in the country, in the habit of hearing the sentiments of some persons who entertained desponding sentiments on political subjects—and of one gentleman in particular, of great powers of mind, but very hypochondriacal, who represented every thing in the most gloomy point of view. Impressions of this nature once received, he finds it very difficult to eradicate. A habit of thinking on moral subjects, and the cultivation of a refined moral feeling, do but ill qualify him for the study and practice of the law."

In cases of constitutional melancholy, little is to be expected from change of climate,

* Upon the name of Currie the Reporter loves to linger—a man whose character contained all that is beautiful in virtue, and all that is admirable in genius. The value of his learning was not depreciated by the alloy of pedantry, and the solidity of his peculiarly professional attainments was embellished by the elegancies of a more general and polite literature.

climate, or of external scenery. The patient cannot in this way elude the persecution of his complaint:—

“ *Le chagrin monte en croupe et galoppe avec lui.*”

The Reporter's common-place book is crowded with commentaries on cases of consumption. In this disease, from its being so frequently fatal, a man is in danger of losing credit even by gaining practice. For the most part he is called in when the affair has been already decided. He is called to the melancholy office of being in at the death, without having been seasonably allowed any opportunity of averting its approach. Pthysis, in its first stage, may be effectually resisted, but never in its last. It would be as easy to reanimate a corpse, as radically to relieve an adult, and fully matured consumption. The Reporter may have appeared to tease the public upon this subject by an useless reiteration,—but a persevering re-

newal of attack will, it is to be hoped, produce ultimately a penetrating impression upon the most impregnable mind.—

Towards the promotion of important truth no effort is altogether lost; and of course it is the incumbent duty of a medical practitioner to endeavour to impress, as forcibly as he can, the incipient danger of a complaint, the existence of which is seldom suspected until it has advanced beyond the reach of natural or artificial restoration. The loss of time in such cases is the loss of life. In too many instances has the Reporter been summoned to the chamber of a consumptive patient, in the intimate moments of his fate, whom it would have been equally advantageous for him to have seen when recumbent in a sepulchre, or lying lifeless in the mournful habiliments of death.

J. REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,
December 26, 1808.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of November and the 20th of December, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(*The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.*)

ABBEY. John and Henry, Leicester, hosiers. (Brookes, Hind court, Fleet street)
Alexander. Lewis, Halifax, money-scrivener. (Battye, Chancery lane, and Greenwood, Huddersfield)
Aphorp. Charles Ward, Bridge street, Blackfriars, merchant. (Smith, Hatton garden)
Affer. Aker, Great Russell street, Covent garden, chinaman. (Bousfield, Bouverie street, London, and Palmer, Worcester)
Bates. Samuel Brereton, Stafford, grocer. (Willis, Warrington court, London, and Foster, Rugeley, Stafford)
Bell. John, Liverpool, master-mariner. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool)
Bewick. George, Portfinouth, tavern keeper. (Naylor, Great Newport street, London, and Glendenning, Portsea)
Bilhee. John William, Greenwich, shopkeeper.
Bishop. Mulliner, Robert Bishop, and William Bishop, Cambridge, woollen drapers. (Davies, Lethbury Back, Anthony, and Peter Prestet, Liverpool, brewers. (Kearsey, Bishopsgate within, and Parr and Thompson, Liverpool)
Blyth. William, Sheffield, mercer. (Parker and Brown, Sheffield, and Blagrave and Walter, Symond's inn)
Blythe. John, Bristol, merchant. (Sherwood, Cuthion court, Broad street)
Boddy. William, Scarborough, common-brewer. (Litter, Scarborough, and Williams, Red Lion square, London)
Boun. John, Salford, Lancaster, dealer and chapman. (Moline, Manchester, and Edge, Inner Temple, London)
Breed. George, the younger, Lime street, fishmonger. (Lang, America square)
Brown. George, shoreditch, mercer. (Walton, Girdler's hall, Basinghall street)
Bruce. John, master-mariner, late owner of the Maria, but now a prisoner in the gaol of Hull. (Kearsey, Bishopsgate street)
Butgell. Daniel, and Mary Lord, Rochdale, Lancaster, cotton-spinners. (Kay and Renshaw, Manchester)
Burnes. James, Liverpool, tailor. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Pennington, Liverpool)
Capper. John and John Bathgate, Smedley Hall, Lancaster, victuallers. (Hurd, Temple, London, and Jacksone, Manchester)
Careles. William, Brewood, Stafford, stock-lock-maker. (Chrees, Wolverhampton)
Chew. Edward, Charlotte street, Whitechapel, money-scrivener. (Howard, Jewry street, Aldgate)
Comber. Thomas, St. Alban's, grocer. (Benbow and Hape, Stone buildings, Lincoln's inn)
Croft. William, the younger, Ainsworth, Lancaster, cot-

ton-manufacturer. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Croft and Rushton, Bolton le Moors, Lancaster)
Crouch. Thomas, Cuckfield, Sussex, grocer. (Allin, Clifford's inn, and Stone, Tunbridge Wells)
Danford. Samuel, Abchurch lane, broker. (Walker, Old Jewry)
Dards. John, Vauxhall, Surry, lighterman. (Towfe, Fishmongers' hall)
Davenport. Michael, Sheffield, cutler. (Sykes and Knowles, New inn, London, and Wheat Sheffield)
Davies. Peter, Little St. Andrew street, Seven Dials, medicine vender. (Stott, Furnival's inn)
Davies. Gerard, Barnard Castle, Durham, cotton-manufacturer. (Wharton and Dyke, Temple, London, and Wheldon, Barnard Castle)
Dean. William, Kenton street, Russell square, shopkeeper. (Henfon, Dorset street, Salisbury square)
Deck. Arthur, Cambridge, chemist. (Cooper, Cambridge, and Paine and Brown, Lincoln's inn, London)
Dewson. Benj. the younger, Wolverhampton, japanner. (Biddle, Wolverhampton, and Williams, Staple's inn, London)
Dicas. John, Stockport, Chester, money-scrivener. (Huxley, Temple, London)
Edison. John, Liverpool, stationer. (Woods, Liverpool, and Blackflock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry, London)
Edkins. Joseph, Oxford street, cheescounger. (Hugg and Farr, Aldie street, London)
Elderishaw. John, Chifinal, soap, horse dealer. (Lowe, Birmingham, and Chilton, Exchequer-office, Lincoln's inn)
Eustace. Benjamin, Lancaster, corn-dealer. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool)
Gibbons. Thomas, Derritend, Amon, Warwick, grocer. (Egerton, Gray's inn, and Stubbs, Birmingham)
Gibbs. John, Hallham, Sussex, innkeeper. (Willard, Battle, and Ellis, Hatton garden)
Ginder. Cornelius, Blackburn, Lancaster, linen-draper. (Dewhurst, Blacklock, and Makinson, Temple)
Gore. Richard, Liverpool, linen draper. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Forrest, Liverpool)
Greaves. William, Leeds, currier. (Stott, Furnival's inn, and Wood, Leeds)
Hargreaves. James, Manchester, brick-maker. (Hewitt, Manchester, and Ellis, Curitor street, London)
Hill. Thomas, Brightelmstone, Sussex, baker. (Gwynne, Lewes, and Heathcote, Bouverie street, London)
Hodgman. Richard, Folkestone, Kent, engine-maker. (Netherdale and Portis, Flock street, Strand)
Honson. Joseph, Liverpool, auctioneer. (Devon and Tooke, Gray's inn square, Duckworth Chippendale, and Donifon, Manchester, and Burrough, Birmingham)
Howden. Hay, Dove place, Hackney road, builder. (Turner and Pike, Bloomsbury square)

Hurry,

- Hurry, Ives, Nag's Head court, Gracechurch street, merchant. (Swaine, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry Isaac, David, Liverpool, flonfeller. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool Jackson, Francis, Rood lane, London, merchant. (Bland, Vauxhall walk, Surry Jones, Thomas, late of High Holborn, but now of the Fleet prison, looking glass-manufacturer. (Allingham, St. John's square Kenworthy, Cornelius and Edward, Halifax, cotton-spinners. (Edge, Manchester, and Edge, Inner Temple. Knight, William, John Holmes, Islington, insurance broker. (Hall, Coleman street Lance, Christopher, Grosvenor place, Middlesex, baker. (Allan, Frederic's place, Old Jewry Lansdown, Thomas, Wiveliscombe, Somerset, clothier. (Boucher, Wiveliscombe, and Shepard and Adlington, Bedford row Leeming, John, Dutton, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer. (Wintanley, Preston, and Milne and Parry, Temple Leman, John, Ramsgate, shopkeeper. (Clutton, Southwark Lenox, William, Bolton, Lancaster, common brewer, (Boarman, Bolton, and Meddowcroft, Gray's Inn, London Maitland, Maitland, Thorley Cottage, Surry, chymist. (Kearley, Bishopsgate street within Maitrait, Jeremiah, late of Wansford, Northampton, but now a prisoner in the gaol of Huntingdon. (Impey and Wightman, Inner Temple, and Bilton, Staffordshire Malone, William, Birmingham, tailor. (Egerton, Gray's Inn square, and Stubbs, Birmingham Mark, William, Plymouth Dock, linen-draper. (Sydal, Aldergate street, and Bozon, Plymouth Dock Matthews, Henry, Kent street, Surry, baker. (Noy, Mincing lane Maughan, Richard, Brentford, draper. (Adams, Old Jewry Mayor, Thomas, Liverpool, Rationer. (Woods, Liverpool, and Blackstock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry, London Morse, Thomas, Wood street, Cheapside, factor. (Pullein, Fane street, Cripplegate Nied, Joseph, Manchester, grocer. (Ellis, Curistor street, London, and Milne, Manchester Parkes, John, Hoyleydown, Surry, wine-merchant. (Athelton and Morgan, Winchester street Parry, Heber, Llangollen, Denbigh, grocer. (Horne, Berie street, London, and Edwards, Oswestry Parsons, John, Cheapside, warehouseman. (Foulkes, Southampton street, Covent garden Parsons, Joseph, Manchester, butcher. (Woodey-Hill, Bury, and Blakelock and Makinson, Elm court, Temple Pearson, Samuel, Dugglesby, Beverley, York, fax-dreffer. (Bentley, Beverley, and Willis, Warrford court, London Peaty, William, Bristol, straw-hat-manufacturer. (Sheppard and Adlington, Bedford row, and Sheppard, Bath Phillips, David, Cambridge street, Golden square, broker. (Stokes, Golden square Rafell, Richard, Shoreham, Kent, shopkeeper. (Ware, Southwark Reeve, William, Clapham, Surry, coach-master. (Wiltshire and Bolton, Old Broad street Remington, George and Alexander, Oxford street, cabinet-makers. (Roller, Red Lion square Richardson, William, Richard Richardson, and Charles Stuart Bell, late of Newcastle upon Tyne, merchants. (Meggison and Son, Hatton garden, and Donkin, Newcastle Riddell, George, Berwick upon Tweed, grocer. (Bromley and Bell, Gray's inn, and Willoby, Berwick Righy, Robert, Liverpool, joiner. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Fleetwood, Liverpool Robins, William, Lewes, Tugwell, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn, scrivener. (Noy, Mincing lane Robinson, William, Feenhams, Suffolk, shoemaker. (Madock and Stevenson, Lincoln's Inn Robinson, Thomas, the younger, Birmingham, druggist. (Roller and son, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn, and Webb and Tyndall, Birmingham Rothery, John, Leeds, wool stapler. (Speight, Leeds, and Battey, Chancery lane Rout, Richard, late of Minster, Kent, carpenter, but now a prisoner in the prison of Maidstone. (Silvester, Field court, Gray's inn Sackett, Hannah, Ramsgate, innkeeper. (Bertidge, Hatton garden Sanders, George, Ayr street, Piccadilly, victualler. (Payne, Basinghall street Silverwood, Thomas, Settle, York, innkeeper. (Heelis, Staple inn, London, and Carr, Skipton Skelton, James, Bramley, Saxe-lane, merchant. (Dann and Croft, Broad street Smith, Joseph, Newport, Monmouth, coal merchant. (Whitecombe and King, Sergeant's inn, Fleet street, and Frankiss, Bristol Stamford, Edward, York street, Commercial road, flour-factor. (Hunt, Warwick court, Holborn Stanley, William, Manchester, innkeeper. (Robinson, Manchester, and Lyon and Collyer, Gray's inn, London Stockwell, George, Sheerness, boat builder. (Silvester, Queenborough, and —, Gray's inn Stane, Henry, Witton, Hereford, corn-factor. (Tarrant, Chancery lane, and Clifford, Bristol Swire, Samuel, Halifax, merchant. (Cardle and Spear, Gray's inn, London, and Edwards, Halifax Thomas, John, Liverpool, vintner. (Kidd, Liverpool, and Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane
- Thorneley, William, Cornbrook, Lancaster, dyer. (Kearley and Cardwell, Manchester, and Ellis, Curistor street, London Titley, William, and Wrightson Greenwood, Leeds, stat. (London, and Astbury, Stone, Stafford Topp, Samuel, Chadderton, Lancaster. (Johnson and Bailey, Manchester, and Ellis, Curistor street, London Turley, Thomas, Merthyr-Tidvil, Glamorgan, brewer. (Jenkins, James, and Abbott, New inn, London, and Meyrick, Merthyr-Tidvil Ware, William, Caldicott, Monmouth shopkeeper. (Tarrant, Chancery lane, and Smith, Bridg Wheatley, George, South Shields, Durham, draper. (Carr, Whitaker, William, Charlton row, Manchester, manufacturer. (Kearley and Cardwell, Manchester, and Hurd, Temple, London White, Thomas, Stroud, Kent, coal-merchant. (Boufield, Bonverie street, London Williams, Frederick, Brewer street, Golden square, cheese-monger. (Gatty and Haddan, Angel court, Throgmorton street Willis, Thomas, Bath, carpenter. (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row, and Sheppard, Bath Wilson, William, Shakespeare walk, Shadwell, merchant. (Carter, Staple inn Winch, Nathaniel John, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant. (Atkinson, Chancery lane Winch, William, Long lane, Southwark, carpenter. (Marlton, Church row, Newington Butts Wood, Thomas, Rochdale, Lancaster, Rationer. (Shuttleworth, Rochdale, and Chippindall, Temple, London Young, Solomon, Newport street, linen draper. (Carpenter and Baily, Basinghall street Young, William, Ardwick, Manchester, dealer and chapman. (Hurd, Temple, and Law, Manchester

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

- Allcroft, Robert, Sheffield, scissor-manufacturer, Dec. 23. Althain, William, Tokenhouse yard, baker, Jan. 7, Feb. 7 Anderson, Joanna, Dean street, Soho, piano-forte-maker, Jan. 28 Andrews, Henry, Canterbury, seedman, Dec. 29 Angus, William, Rochester, linen-draper, Jan. 10 Anstis, John, Devizes, Wilts, clothier, Jan. 12 Anwyl, Thomas Lloyd, Shrewsbury, money-scrivener, Dec. 28 Arbuthnott, Alexander, and Richard Bracken, Philpot lane, London, and Birmingham, merchants, Feb. 7 Atkinson, George, Cloth Fair, Smithfield, glazier, Dec. 27 Aungier, George, Kent road, Surry, distiller, Dec. 20 Baker, Charles, Savile place, Lambeth, flour-factor, Dec. 27 Bailey, Stephen, Bristol, tailor, Dec. 27 Barclay, James, Old Broad street, merchant, Jan. 17 Bartlett, Charles, Cannon street road, Middlesex, bone-mason, Jan. 3 Baylis, Stephen, Ledbury, Hereford, baker, Dec. 31 Beech, John, Birmingham, button maker, Jan. 10 Beale, Lloyd, and Thomas Alexander Beale, Basinghall street, warehouseman, Jan. 19 Beale, Thomas Alexander, Basinghall street, warehouseman, Jan. 19 Beale, Lloyd, Basinghall street, warehouseman, Jan. 19 Beeton, Henry Grundy, Gray's Inn square, money-scrivener, Dec. 17 Bell, Robert, and Robert Hedley, Newcastle upon Tyne, woollen-drapers, Jan. 6 Bishop, John, and John Terry, Maidstone, upholsterers, Jan. 21 Blatchford, Peter, Lifton, Devon, miller, Dec. 29 Blunt, George, and John Morca, Little Carter lane, Doctor's Commons, wholesale grocers, Jan. 21 Bowen, Thomas, Rhodiad, Pembroke, shopkeeper, Dec. 20 Bradnock, Thomas, Walfall, Stafford, fadler's ironmonger, Jan. 12 Brewer, William, Cirencester, Gloucester, innkeeper, Jan. 10 Brown, William, and John Yoxen, Jermyn street, shoemakers, Jan. 17 Bull, Sarah, Brewer street, Golden square, tallow chandler, Dec. 17 Bushby, William, Strand, hatter, Dec. 24 Bushby, William, and Isaac Hill, Strand, hatters, Dec. 24 Byrchnmore, Timothy, Market street, Oxford market, victualler, Dec. 17 Byrne, John, Liverpool, wine-merchant, Jan. 6 Campbell, James, Shakespeare tavern, Covent garden, vintner, Dec. 17 Carden, Thomas, St. Michael's alley, Cornhill, insurance-broker, Dec. 20 Cartar, John, Bread street, Cheapside, warehouseman, Jan. 30 Cawle, John, Great Wakering, Essex, Dec. 24 Chambers, Richard, Newcastle upon Tyne, ironmonger, Dec. 21 Chard, Charles, High Holborn, chymist and druggist, Jan. 7 Child, George Augustus, Bristol, scrivener, Jan. 16 Clark, William, Hythe, Kent, tailor, Jan. 11 Cloke, William and Matthew, Leeds, York, dyers, Jan. 21 Cloke, William, Leeds, York, dyer, Jan. 21 Coates, Edward, Thomas Maney, and Joseph Hall, Horninglow, Stafford, brewers, Jan. 10 Cooke, Thomas, Gloucester, merchant, Dec. 27 Cowperthwaite, William, and James Waring, Manchester, manufacturers, Dec. 26 Cowperthwaite, William, Old Fish street, London, grocer, Dec. 31 Crocker,

- Crocker, George, Biddeford, Devon, ship builder, Dec. 21
 Crombie, David, Great Hermitage street, Middlesex, manu-
 facturer, Feb. 4
 Crump, Thomas, Westminster road, tinman, Dec. 24
 Dall, Robert, Maresfield, Sussex, collar maker, Jan. 17
 Daniels, Joseph Elkin, otherwife Joseph Elkin Daniels,
 Coleman street, merchant, Dec. 17
 Davis, George, Cranbourn street, Leicester fields, linen-
 draper, Dec. 6
 Davis, Samuel, Bury street, St. Mary Axe, merchant,
 Jan. 21
 Dawson, Elliott, Hinckley, Leicester, hosier, Jan. 3
 Dearing, Thomas, and Michael Forster, Litchfield street,
 Soho, hotel-keepers, Jan. 17
 Delancey, Angel Raphael Louis, Blakeley, Lancaster,
 dyer, Jan. 16
 Denham, Samuel, Bermondsey street, Southwark, tailor,
 Jan. 21
 Dennett, Richard, Greek street, Soho, cheesemonger,
 Dec. 24
 Dickinson, William, Upholland, Lancaster, plumber,
 Dec. 19
 Downs, William Augustus, Brewer street, Golden square,
 undertaker, Jan. 17
 Dudley, Charles Stokes, Gracechurch street, merchant,
 Jan. 21
 Dutton, Joseph, Burwardsley, Chester, cheesefactor,
 Dec. 27
 Eccles, Robert, Chorley, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer,
 Dec. 15
 Elliot, Thomas, Bedford street, Covent garden, tailor,
 Jan. 7
 Faulding, Edward, Gainsborough, Lincoln, linen-draper,
 Dec. 21
 Fenner, John, Lawrence lane, London, wholesale linen-
 draper, Jan. 28
 Fenton, Francis, Sheffield, merchant, Dec. 23
 Forshaw, James, Preston, Lancaster, linen-draper, Jan. 5
 Fossey, John, Dunstable, Beds, straw-hat-manufacturer,
 Jan. 21
 Fuller, Samuel, Cambridge, draper, Dec. 31
 Gardner, Thomas, Shoreoitch, haberdasher, Jan. 17
 Glover, Charles, Albemarle street, upholsterer, Dec. 13
 Goodwin, William, King's Arms Stairs, Westminster bridge
 road, timber merchant, Dec. 24
 Goulden, Robert, Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 19
 Gulton, William, Selby, York, linen-draper, Jan. 4
 Green, John, Burton in Lonsdale, York, cotton spinner,
 Dec. 21
 Green, Richard, Bishopsgate street, jeweller, Dec. 24
 Green, Valentine, Percy street, Tottenham court road, en-
 graver, Dec. 27
 Green, Rupert, Percy street, Tottenham court road, en-
 graver, Dec. 7
 Greenwood, John, and William Grimaldi, Old Bond street,
 auctioners, Jan. 24
 Grey, Edward, Monkwearmouth, Durham, coalfitter,
 Jan. 5
 Harrison, Thomas, the younger, Sandford hall, Gloucester,
 timber-merchant, Jan. 4
 Hart, Henry, Great Coram street, Brunswick square, bro-
 ker, Jan. 21
 Hawkeworth, William, Blackfriars road, linen-draper,
 Jan. 14
 Hayward, James Corbin, Chamber street, Goodman's
 fields, now or late purser of the East India Company's
 ship United Kingdom, Jan. 14
 Hirst, Joseph, Suffolk lane, Cannon street, London, broker,
 April 4
 Holmes, Thomas, Horsham, Surrey, nurseryman, Dec. 31
 Hookham, Thomas Jordan, New Bond street, bookseller,
 Dec. 24
 Hopkins, Samuel, Leeds, merchant, Dec. 17
 Hughes, Thomas, Bennett street, St. James's, victualler,
 Dec. 24
 Hussey, Charles, and Nicholas Hussey, Newgate street, linen-
 draper, Feb. 24
 Jackson, John, Sculcoates, York, cabinet-maker, Jan. 3
 Jenison, Richard, and William Dickinson, Hull, woollen-
 drapers, Jan. 13
 Jennings, Thomas, Bunhill row, wharfinger, Jan. 10
 Joel, Moses, High street, Shoreditch, dealer in glass and
 earthenware, Dec. 24
 Johnson, Elijah, Bleeding Hart yard, Charles street, Hat-
 ton garden, cabinet-maker, Jan. 17
 Johnson, William Catlin, and John Whittshire, Huntingdon,
 drapers, Feb. 14
 Johnstone, Andrew, and John Nainby, Finch lane, perfu-
 mers, Jan. 28
 Kay, James, John Watson the elder, Paul Catterall, and
 Gavin Ainsworth, all of Preston, machine-makers,
 Dec. 24
 Keen, David, Framlingham, Suffolk, surgeon, Jan. 13
 Keily, John, Manchester, manufacturer, Jan. 26
 Kenison, John the elder and younger, Nicholas lane, bro-
 kers, Jan. 24
 Lane, John, Thomas Fraser, and Thomas Boylson, Nicho-
 las lane, merchants, Jan. 7
 Lee, Margaret, Little Russell street, Covent garden, vint-
 ner, Dec. 24
 Lilley, Westfield, St. John street, Clerkenwell, linen-draper,
 Jan. 14
 Liss, William, Cateaton street, warehouseman, Jan. 7
 Luckie, James, Bridgford, upholsterer, Dec. 22, 23, 30
 Lomas, John the elder, John Lomas the younger, and Ja-
 seph Holdsworth Lomas, Leicester, wool-drapers,
 Jan. 17
 Losh, George, William Losh, and John Robinson, Newcastle
 upon Tyne, iron-manufacturers, Dec. 13
 Lowe, William, Drury lane, cabinet-maker, Jan. 3
 Lucas, William, Cheapside, warehouseman, Jan. 7
 Lums, Charles Lewis, Old Jewry, London, factor, Dec. 24
 Marshall, John, Denby, York, tanner, Dec. 23
- Maxfield, Thomas, Lewes, Sussex, grocer, Dec. 24
 May, Samuel, and John Spooner, Great Portland street, ha-
 berdasher, Jan. 10
 Mayell, William, late of Exeter, but now a prisoner in the
 gaol of Salisbury, jeweller, Dec. 13
 Medford, Macall, Finsbury square, Middlesex, merchant,
 Dec. 13
 Mercer, John, Uxbridge, and Nicholas Mercer, Chatham
 place, mealmen, Jan. 10
 Mills, James, Wood within Saddington, York, dyer,
 Dec. 31
 Mills, Charles, Colonnade, St. Pancras, baker, Dec. 24
 Mitchell, Thomas, Newcastle upon Tyne, linen draper,
 Jan. 17
 Moore, Mary, Albemarle street, fancy-dress maker, Jan. 30
 Morgan, Edward, Noble street, warehouseman, Jan. 17
 Morris, William, Manchester, leather dealer, Jan. 25
 Morton, Charles, Croydon, Surrey, horse dealer, Dec. 13
 Mure, Hutchinson, Robert mason, and William Mure, Fen-
 church street, merchant, Jan. 10
 Musson, Thomas, Holme, Lancaster, cotton spinner, Jan. 24
 Nantes, Henry, Warrington court, Throgmorton street, mer-
 chant, Jan. 21
 Neale, John, and Peter Tanner, Cock hill, Ratcliff, Mid-
 dlesex, dealers in coals, June 19
 Nunes, Isaac Israel, and Abraham Israel Nunes, Hackney,
 merchants, Feb. 4
 Oates, Edward, Leeds, York, & salter, Jan. 23
 Ogilby, William, Fredeic, Minories druggist, Jan. 24
 Orchard, George, otherwife George Tryon Orchard, Copen-
 hagen house, Islington victualler, Jan. 17
 Parkin, Thomas, Witham in Holderness, York, woolmon-
 ger, Jan. 6
 Parkinson, Jeremiah, and John Stork, St. Saviour's Church
 yard, Southwark, hop-actors, Jan. 31
 Parr, William, Lower Shawell, grocer, Dec. 24
 Partridge, William, Exeter, serge-maker, Jan. 14
 Peacock, John, Hull, merchant, Dec. 11
 Pears, Samuel, Bred street, warehouseman, John Watson,
 John Watson the younger, and Joseph Watson, Preston,
 Lancaster, cotton-manufacturers, Dec. 6
 Penn, Isaac, Leather lane oilman, Dec. 17
 Perkins, Nathaniel, the elder and younger, Eastington,
 Gloucester, clothier, Dec. 29
 Philips, William, Rochester, tailor, Dec. 17
 Pritchard, John, Storey, Wigmore street, Mary-la-bonne,
 grocer, Dec. 31
 Raby, John, Narrow street, Limehouse, ship-chandler,
 Jan. 21
 Richard, George, Gough square, furrier, Jan. 21
 Robinson, John, Newcastle upon Tyne, iron-manufacturer,
 Dec. 23
 Ross, Bernard, New City Chambers, London, merchant,
 Dec. 13
 Rowe, John, Castle street, Falcon square, Dec. 27
 Rust, Nathan, Rotherfield Peppard, Oxford, miller, Dec. 13
 Jan. 1
 Salt, William, Stockport, Chester, joiner, Jan. 16
 Sergeant, George, Edward, Portsea, Hants, fopsellers,
 Dec. 7
 Sayer, Joseph, Upper North place, Gray's Inn lane, coach
 and harness-maker, Dec. 17
 Seabrook, Richard, Great Bradley, Suffolk, butcher, Jan. 4
 Shaw, Christopher, Joseph Graham, and John Burn South-
 ampton, wine merchant, June 21
 Smith, William, Wolverhampton, Stafford, butcher, Dec. 19
 Sones, George, Gosport, Southampton, boot maker, Jan. 19
 Southard, George, New Bond street, linen-draper, Dec. 17
 Spencer, Houghton, West Wrating, Cambridge, maltmer,
 Dec. 24
 Stead, William, Mortimer street, Middlesex, merchant,
 Jan. 21
 Steadman, Thomas, Redmire, York, grocer, Jan. 30
 Stutter, Thomas, Lindsey, York, Jabez Stutter, of Lind-
 ley, and Thomas Littlewood, Oldfield, York, mer-
 chants, Jan. 6
 Thomas, William Charles, Nicholas lane, merchant, Jan. 24
 Thompson, William, Mean street, Southwark, and Ebenezer
 Leesbenton, Moor place, Lambeth, merchants, Jan. 30
 Thompson, William, Manchester, grocer, Dec. 21
 Thorpe, William, Cockington, York, grocer, Jan. 5
 Ticken, William, Marlow bridge, Berks, dealer and chap-
 man, Dec. 17
 Travers, Benjamin, and James Eustace the younger, Dec. 6
 Varley, John, Manchester, draper, Dec. 14
 Varndell, William, Hartley Row, Hants, coach-makers,
 Jan. 24
 Vines, Thomas, Clement's lane, Lombard street, dealer and
 Chapman, Dec. 10
 Wark, Thomas, Immanuel, Salford, Lancaster, cotton-mer-
 chant, Dec. 19
 Watson, William, Great Cambridge street, Hackney road,
 Jan. 24
 Waybren, Joseph, and James Gerrard, Swan street, Wind-
 rice, corn field, S. Jan. 28
 Whalley, Ray, Cullum street, brandy-merchant, Jan. 30
 Whitaker, John, the elder, William Whitaker, Stockport,
 Cheshire, and John Whitaker the younger, of Edgeley,
 Cheshire, cotton manufacturers, Jan. 16
 White, Thomas, Southwark, haberdasher, Dec. 16
 Whitehead, Joseph, St. Cyprian street, victualler, Jan. 16
 Wicken, John, Gardiner, Kent, grocer, Jan. 14
 Wienholt, John, 12, 13, 14, Swan, merchant, Jan. 21
 Wilkins, John, and Thomas Lacy, Balsall, street, fac-
 tor, Dec. 13
 Wilkinson, Robert, Norleydown, copper, Feb. 14
 Williams, Robert, Oxford street, raw hair manufacturers,
 Dec. 24
 Willson, Edward, St. James's street, hatter, Dec. 31
 Winterbourne, Thomas, Albergate street, cabinet-makers
 Jan. 31
 Woodward, Alexander, Liverpool, wine-merchant, Dec. 15
 Wright, Charles, Algate, tobacco, Feb. 7

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN DECEMBER.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

SPAIN.

First Bulletin of the French Army of Spain.

VITTORIA, Nov. 9.—Position of the French army on the 25th of October:—Head-quarters at Vittoria. The Marshal Duke of Cornegliano, with his left wing, along the banks of the Arragon and the Ebro. Head-quarters at Tafalla. The Marshal Duke of Elchingen is with his head-quarters at Guardia. The Marshal Duke of Istria has his head-quarters at Miranda, with a garrison in Fort Pancorba. The General of division Merlin occupies with one division the heights of Durango, and presses upon the enemy, who seem disposed to attack the heights of Mondragon. The Marshal Duke of Dantzic having arrived with the divisions of Sebastiani and Laval, the king was pleased to order the division of Merlin to return. The enemy being in the mean time in force at Lerin, and having occupied Viana, and several posts on the left bank of the Ebro, the king ordered the Duke of Cornegliano to advance against the enemy. General Waltier, commander of the cavalry, and the brigades of Generals Herbert, Brune, and Razout, proceeded against the enemy's posts. On the 27th of October the enemy were defeated at all points. Twelve hundred men, who were surrounded in Lerin, at first shewed a disposition to defend themselves; but General Grandjean having made his arrangements, defeated them completely, making prisoners one Colonel, two Lieut.-Colonels, 40 officers, and 1200 soldiers. These troops formed a part of the camp of St. Roque, before Gibraltar. At the same time, Marshal the Duke of Elchingen marched for Logrono, passed the Ebro, took 300 of the enemy prisoners, pursued them several miles, and re-established the bridge of Logrono. In consequence of this event, the Spanish General Pignatelli, who commanded the insurgents, was stoned by them.

The troops of the traitor Romana, and the Spanish prisoners in England, landed by the English in Spain, with the divisions of Galicia, making together a force of 30,000 men, threatened from Bilboa Marshal the Duke of Dantzic, who, led on by a noble ardour, advanced upon them on the 31st of October, and drove them at the point of the bayonet from all their positions. The troops of the Confederation of the Rhine, and particularly the corps of Baden, distinguished themselves. The Marshal Duke of Dantzic closely followed up his pursuit of the enemy, the whole 1st of November, as far as Guenes, and entered Bilboa. In the city very considerable magazines were found. Several Englishmen were made prisoners. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was considerable; but we took very few of them prisoners. Our loss consists of

only 50 killed, and about 100 wounded. However praiseworthy this action was, it was to be wished that it had not taken place; the Spanish corps was in a situation to have been completely cut off. The corps of Marshal Victor having just arrived, was detached from Vittoria to Orduna. On the 7th of November, the enemy, reinforced by fresh troops from St. Andero, occupied the heights of Guenes. The Marshal Duke of Dantzic advanced against them, and broke through their centre. The 58th and 32d regiments distinguished themselves upon this occasion.

Had these events occurred in the plains, not a man of the enemy would have escaped; but the mountains of St. Andero and Bilboa are almost impassable. The Duke of Dantzic pursued the foe during the whole of the day in the passes of Valmaseda. In these various affrays, the enemy have lost in killed and wounded from 3500 to 4000 men.

The Duke of Dantzic particularly praises the Generals of Division Laval and Sebastiani, the Dutch General Chassey, Colonel Lacoste, of the 27th regiment of light infantry, Colonel Baco, of the 63d regiment of the line, and the Colonels of the regiments of Baden and Nassau, upon whom his Majesty has conferred rewards. The army is abundantly supplied with provisions, and the weather is very fine. Our columns are marching forward, and combining their movements. It is supposed that the head-quarters will move forward to-night from Vittoria.

Second Bulletin of the Army of Spain.

Burgos, Nov. 12.—The Duke of Dantzic entered Valmaseda, in pursuit of the foe. On the 8th, General Sebastiani discovered the rear-guard of the insurgents upon a high hill to the right of Valmaseda: he immediately advanced against them, defeated them, and took about 100 of them prisoners. In the mean time, the city of Burgos was occupied by the army of Estremadura, consisting of three divisions. The advanced guard was composed of Walloons and Spanish guards; and the students of the Universities of Salamanca and Leon, divided into several battalions, and some regiments of the line, with other corps raised since the insurrection of Badajoz, made the whole of this army amount to little short of 20,000 men. The command of the cavalry of the army was given to Marshal the Duke of Istria; and the Emperor confided the command of the second corps to Marshal the Duke of Dalmatia. On the 10th, at day-break, the latter Marshal marched at the head of the division of Mouton, to reconnoitre the enemy. On reaching Gamonal, he was received with the discharge of thirty pieces of artillery. This was the signal for advancing at the *pas de charge*; the infantry

infantry of the division of Mouton attacked them, supported by the artillery. The Walloons and Spanish guards were defeated at the first onset. The Duke of Istria, at the head of his cavalry, attacked them in flank. The enemy were completely routed; 3000 of them being left dead on the field. We took 12 pair of colours, 25 pieces of cannon, and 3000 prisoners. The remainder were completely dispersed. Our troops entered the city of Burgos intermixed with the enemy, and the cavalry pursued them in all directions.

This army of Estremadura, which had come from Madrid by forced marches, whose first enterprise was the assassination of their unfortunate General Count Torres, and which was completely equipped with English arms, besides being in the pay of England, is no longer in existence. The colonel of the Walloon guards, and a considerable number of the superior officers, are prisoners. Our loss was very inconsiderable, consisting only of 12 or 15 killed, and at most 50 wounded; only one captain was killed by a cannon ball. This affair, which we owe to the excellent dispositions of the Duke of Dalmatia, and the impetuosity with which the Duke of Istria led on the cavalry, does the greatest honour to the division of Mouton; though it is well known that this division consists of corps whose name alone has for a long time been a title of honour. The castle of Burgos has been occupied, and was found in good condition; it contained considerable quantities of flour, wine, and grain. On the 11th, the Emperor reviewed the division of General Bonnet, and immediately detached it towards the entrance of the passes of St. Andero.

The position of the army this day is as follows:—The Marshal Duke of Bellune is in close pursuit of the remains of the army of Galicia who are flying in the direction of Villarcayo and Reynosa, towards which points the Duke of Dalmatia is also marching. They can have no other resource than that of dispersing in the mountains with the loss of artillery, baggage, and every thing that constitutes an army. His Majesty, the Emperor, is with his guard at Burgos. General Milbaud is marching with his division upon Palencia. General Lasalle has taken possession of Lerma. Thus in an instant have the armies of Galicia been defeated, dispersed, and partly annihilated, notwithstanding all the corps of our army have not yet come up. Three-fourths of the cavalry, and almost one half of the infantry remain behind.

The army of the insurgents exhibited the most singular contrast. In the pockets of the officers who were killed, were found lists of the companies, having some of them the name of *Company of Brutus*, and some of them *Company of the People*. There were companies of *Students*, and others that had the names of *Saints*. Such were the military bands that composed the insurgent army of the peasants. Anarchy and confusion—these were what

England sowed in Spain. What will she reap from them? The hatred of this brave people, when they are once enlightened, and under a good government; for the rest, the extravagance of the leaders of the insurgents is every where notorious. Among the standards that have fallen into our hands are some bearing a representation of the Lion of Spain tearing in pieces the Imperial Eagle. And who are they that have indulged in such emblems? The worst troops in Europe. The cavalry of the army of Estremadura could not even so much as face us. The instant the 10th regiment of chasseurs came in sight of them, they were put to the rout, and were no longer to be seen.

The Emperor reviewed the corps of the Duke of Dalmatia previous to its marching from Burgos in pursuit of the rear of the army of Galicia. His Majesty has made various promotions, distributed rewards, and is extremely well satisfied with the conduct of these troops. He has expressed his satisfaction to the conquerors of Medina, Rio Seco, and Burgos, the Marshal Duke of Istria, and Generals Merle and Mouton.

Third Bulletin of the Army of Spain.

Burgos, Nov. 13.—The army of Galicia is flying from Bilboa, and is followed by Marshal the Duke of Bellune in the direction of Espinosa, and Marshal the Duke of Dantzig in that of Villarcayo. Marshal the Duke of Dalmatia has proceeded for Reynosa to cut off their retreat; so that very important events may be expected. General Milbaud has entered Palencia with his division of cavalry, and sent detachments to the passes of Reynosa, in pursuit of a park of artillery, belonging to the army of Galicia.

The young students of Salamanca, who thought of nothing short of the conquest of France, and the fanatical peasantry that already dreamed of plundering Bayonne and Bourdeaux, and conceived that they were every where conducted by Saints that had appeared to their cheating monks, now see all their mischievous illusions vanishing; their despair and confusion are at their height; they lament over the misfortunes to which they have become a prey, the falsehoods they have been made to believe, and the causeless struggle in which they have involved themselves. The whole plain of the Castiles is already covered with our cavalry; the ardour and zeal of our troops enable them to march fourteen or fifteen miles a day, with great ease. Our piquets are upon the Douro. The whole coast, from St. Andero to Bilboa, is cleared of the enemy.

The unfortunate city of Burgos, a prey to all the calamities of a city taken by storm, trembles with terror. Priests, monks, and inhabitants, took to flight, upon the first tidings of the battle, apprehensive that the soldiers of the army of Estremadura would, as they gave out, defend themselves in their houses, and that they would be first plundered

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by these, and afterwards by our soldiers, who, having driven out the enemy, would find no inhabitants there. Such men as M. Vanstein, who from want of troops of the line, found themselves incapable of opposing our eagles, encourage the extravagant idea of an insurrection *en masse*, ought to be sensible of the evils resulting from it, and of the very inconsiderable obstacles which such a resource can offer to regular troops.

In Burgos and the environs, a quantity of wool has been found, to the amount of thirty millions, which his Majesty the Emperor has ordered to be put under sequestration. All the wool belonging to monks, or any other persons who have joined the insurgents, will be confiscated and appropriated in the first instance to the indemnification of the losses sustained by the French; for even at Madrid, Frenchmen resident for 40 years, have been stripped of their property. Those Spaniards who have been faithful to their king were declared exiles. The property of the most virtuous and enlightened minister Asanza, of the most able seaman Massaredo, and of the best soldier in Spain O'Farrell, has been publicly sold. That of Campo d'Alange, respectable for his virtues, his reputation, and his wealth, being the owner of 60,000 merinos, and having an annual income of three millions, has become the prey of these frantic proceedings.

Another measure ordered by the Emperor is, the confiscation of all English goods and colonial produce, landed in Spain since the insurrection. The merchants of London do very well to send their merchandize to Lisbon, Oporto, and the ports of Spain. The more they send, the greater the contribution with which they supply us.

The city of Palencia, governed by a worthy bishop, has received our troops with kindness. The city suffers none of the evils of war. A virtuous bishop who observes the doctrines of the gospel, and who is inspired with christian charity, and from whose lips flows nothing but honey, is the greatest blessing that Heaven can bestow upon a people: but an ambitious, rancorous, and wicked prelate, who preaches nothing but insurrection, disobedience, and disorder, is a monster that God has sent in his wrath to nations to mislead them, by polluting the very fountain of morality.

In the prisons of Burgos are a great number of monks, who were stoned by the peasantry. "Wretches!" said they to them, "it is you that have plunged us into this gulf of misery; perhaps we shall never again behold our unhappy wives and our poor children. Wretches! a righteous God will punish you in hell for all the calamities you have brought on our families and our country."

Fourth Bulletin of the Army of Spain.

Burgos, Nov. 15.—His Majesty yesterday reviewed the division of Marchand. He appointed the most meritorious officers and

sub-officers to fill the vacant commissions, and bestowed rewards upon the soldiers that distinguished themselves. His Majesty was highly pleased with these troops, who had just arrived, without a single halt, from the banks of the Vistula. The Duke of Elchingen has set off from Burgos. The Emperor reviewed his guard this morning upon the plain of Burgos. His Majesty afterwards inspected the division of Desolles, and filled up all the vacancies in that division. Events are in preparation, and all is in progress. Nothing can succeed in war that is not the result of a well-digested plan.

Among the prisoners were some who had on their buttons an eagle reversed, with two arrows, and the motto, *To the Conqueror of France*. By this ridiculous bravado we may easily recognize the countrymen of Don Quixotte. It would be impossible to find worse troops either in the mountains or the plains. Clownish ignorance, silly conceits, cruelty towards the weak, and baseness towards the strong—such is the scene we have before us. The monks and the inquisition have plunged this nation into barbarism.

Ten thousand light infantry and dragoons, with 24 field-pieces marched off on the 11th to attack the rear of the English division that was said to be at Valladolid. These brave fellows went over 34 miles of ground in two days, but our hopes were disappointed. We entered Palencia and Valladolid, and advanced even six miles farther, and found no Englishmen, but abundance of promises and assurances. In the mean time it appears certain that a division of their troops has disembarked at Corunna, and that another division, at the beginning of this month, entered Badajoz. The day we fall in with them will be a day of festivity to the French army. May they moisten with their blood that Continent which they have desolated with their intrigues, their monopoly, and their horrible selfishness! May they, instead 20,000, be 80 or 100,000; that the English mothers may learn what the calamities of war are, and that the English Government may not always continue to sport with the lives and blood of the people of the Continent. The greatest falsehoods, the basest means, have been employed by English Machiavelism to mislead the Spanish nation; but the bulk of it is still good. Biscay, Navarre, Old Castile, and the greater part of Arragon itself, are well disposed. The nation in general beholds with the most profound sorrow, the abyss into which it is plunged, and will speedily curse the authors of so many calamities.

Florida Blanca, who is at the head of the insurgents, is the person who was Minister under Charles III. He was always the sworn enemy of France, and the zealous partisan of England. It is to be hoped that he will, in the evening of his days, discover the errors of his political life. He is an old man, who, to the blindest attachment to the English, adds

the most credulous superstition. His confidants and friends are the most fanatical and stupid of the Monks.

Tranquillity is restored at Burgos and the environs. To the first moment of fury, confidence has succeeded. The peasants have returned to their villages, and are again pursuing their labours.

Fifth Bulletin of the Army of Spain.

Burgos, Nov. 16.—The fate of the army of Estremadura has been decided in the plains of Burgos. The Gallician army, beaten in the battles of Durango, Guinos, and Valmaseda, has been dispersed in the battle of Espinosa. This army was composed of the ancient Spanish troops which were in Portugal and Galicia; the militia of Galicia, Asturias, and Old Castile; of 5000 Spanish prisoners, whom the English had disembarked at St. Andero; of the volunteers of Galicia, and the regiments of artillery; and of the troops which the traitor Romana had carried away from the north. This army had the presumption to attempt cutting off our communication with Biscay. For ten days it was driven from post to post; at last, on the 10th of November, it arrived at Espinosa, where, in order to save its artillery, &c. it formed in order of battle, as it is believed, in a situation not to be forced. At three o'clock in the afternoon, Marshal the Duke of Bellune arrived in front of the enemy; General Paethod was ordered to carry a small battery occupied by the troops of the traitor Romana. This position was excellent, and defended by their best troops; but Gen. Paethod fell upon these troops, who had abused our confidence, and broken their oaths. In an instant they were broken and driven down the precipice. The princesses regiment were destroyed. The enemy made several attacks; in all of which they were defeated. During the night both armies remained in their positions. Whilst this was taking place, the Duke of Dalmatia marched towards Reynosa, the only retreat of the enemy. At break of day the enemy were attacked both on the right and left by the Dukes of Dantzig and Bellune, while General Maigon advanced against his centre. The enemy fled, throwing away his arms and colours, and abandoning his artillery. The Duke of Dantzig took at Reynosa the artillery, magazines, and baggage, and made some prisoners. Thus the enemy have been turned, not only at Reynosa, but at Palencia, sixty pieces of cannon have been taken; 20,000 men killed or made prisoners; two Spanish generals killed; all the succours in arms, &c. sent by the English, have fallen into our hands. Blake saved himself by taking to the Asturian mountains. Romana, with a few thousand men, is marching towards St. Andero. Our loss is trifling in these battles, not exceeding 80 killed, and 300 wounded. We have not lost any officer of distinction.

Sixth Bulletin.

Burgos, Nov. 18.—Of the 40,000 men who

composed the army of Galicia, part has been killed and taken, and the rest is dispersed. The remains arrive daily at our posts. The General of Division Dacho has taken 500 prisoners in the environs of Vasancellos.

Colonel Tascher, who commands the first regiment of chasseurs, attacked the escort of the Spanish General Acevedo; the troops who composed the escort having made some resistance, they were all put to the sword.

General Bonnet, with his division, fell in with the head of a column of fugitives, consisting of 2000 men; they were partly taken and partly destroyed.

The Marshal Duke of Istria, who commands the cavalry of the army, entered Aranda on the 16th at noon. Our advanced parties of horse go on the left as far as Soria and Madrid, and on the right, to Leon and Zamora.

The enemy evacuated Aranda with the utmost precipitation, leaving there four pieces of cannon: a considerable magazine of biscuit, 40,000 quintals of grain, and a large quantity of clothing was found in that town.

In Reynosa, numerous English effects were found, and a considerable quantity of provisions of every description.

The inhabitants of Montani, and of the whole plain of Castile, which extends to Portugal, and of the province of Soria, doest and curse the authors of the war, and earnestly demand peace and repose.

Twenty thousand bales of wool, worth from 15 to 20 millions, which were seized in Burgos, have been sent to Bayonne.

Seventh Bulletin.

Burgos, Nov. 20.—On the 16th, the van of the Marshal Duke of Dalmatia entered St. Andero, and found there a large quantity of flour, ammunition, and English goods.

The Bishop of St. Andero, animated rather with the spirit of the devil than that of the gospel, who was always marching with a cutlass by his side, has taken shelter on board the English frigates.

The cavalry of General Lasalle has pushed its advanced posts as far as Sorno Sierra.

The regiments of Zamora, and of the Princess, which formed part of Romana's division, are almost entirely annihilated.

Eighth Bulletin.

Burgos, Nov. 22.—The Duke of Dalmatia is following up his success with the utmost activity. A convoy of artillery, ammunition, and English muskets, was taken in the port of Conillar, the very moment the ships were on the point of getting under weigh.

General Surat continues vigorously to pursue the enemy. He has entered Asturia. The light companies of the 36th regiment have seized, in the port of Santillana, an English convoy laden with sugar, coffee, cotton, and other colonial commodities. The number of English vessels, richly laden, which have been taken on this coast, amount already to twenty-five.

The 7th corps, commanded by General Gouvin

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Gouvion St. Cyr, has also begun its operations. On the 6th of November Rosas was invested by Generals Reille and Peno; and the heights of St. Pedro were carried by the Italians. A large number of Miquelets and English occupied the port of Selva; they were attacked by General Fontano, and dashed into the sea with the loss of ten 24-pounders, four of which were English.

On the 8th, the garrison of Rosas made a sortie, protected by the guns of the English ships. General Mauchell killed 600 of them, and repulsed the rest.

Ninth Bulletin.

Aranda, Nov. 25.—The military system seems to have been as follows:—On the left was the army of Galicia, one moiety of which was composed of troops of the line, and of all the resources of Galicia, Asturia, and Leon.

In the centre was the army of Estremadura, which the English troops had promised to support, and which was composed of all the resources of Estremadura and the neighbouring provinces.

The army of Andalusia, Valencia, New Castile, and Arragon, stated to amount to 80,000 men, occupied, on the 20th November, Calahorra, Tudela, and the borders of Arragon. This army supported the right of the enemy, and was composed of the troops who formed the camp at St. Roque, and of the whole force of Andalusia, Valencia, Cartagena, and Madrid. It is against this army the French troops are now manoeuvring, the rest having been dispersed and destroyed in the battles of Espinosa and Burgos.

The head quarters were removed on the 22d from Burgos to Lerma, and on the 23d from Lerma to Aranda.

The Duke of Elchingen marched on the 22d to Soria. The town was disarmed, and a Committee of well-disposed persons appointed for the administration of the province. The Duke is now in Medina Celi, and his light troops cross the road from Saragossa to Madrid.

On the 22d, the Dukes of Montebello and Cornegliano formed a junction near the bridge of Lodosa.

On the 24th, the Duke of Bellune removed his head-quarters to Venta Gomez.

Almost all the roads of communication between Madrid and the northern provinces are intercepted by our troops, whose light parties have picked up a great number of couriers and mails. The utmost confusion seems to prevail in Madrid, and the whole nation anxiously desires the restoration of that tranquillity and peace, of which Spain has been deprived by the puerile arrogance and criminal cunning of a few intriguers. It appears difficult for the army which forms the right of the enemy, and is now on the banks of the Ebro, to fall back on Madrid and the south of Spain. The events which are now preparing will probably decide the fate of this other moiety of the Spanish army.

For these three days we have had damp

and hazy weather. This season is more hurtful to the natives of the country, than to men accustomed to the climate of the north.

General Gouvion St. Cyr continues vigorously to push on the siege of Rosas.

Tenth Bulletin.

Aranda, Nov. 26.—The Spanish effective force was 180,000 effective men. Eighty thousand effective men, 30,000 of whom composed the armies of Galicia and Estremadura, commanded by Blake, Romana, and Gazzetta, have been dispersed or put *hors de combat*.

The army of Andalusia, of Valencia, of New Castile and Arragon, commanded by Castanos, Penas, and Palafox, and which likewise consisted of 30,000 men, (60,000 armed) will soon meet its fate, as the Duke of Montebello has received orders to attack in front, with 30,000 men, whilst the Dukes of Elchingen and Bellune are placed behind it. There are besides 60,000 effective men (40,000 of whom are armed), 30,000 of which are in Catalonia, and 10,000 at Madrid, Valencia, and other depots. Previous to the crossing of the Duero, the Emperor had come to the resolution to annihilate the armies of the centre and the left, and then to serve in the same manner that of the right, commanded by General Castanos. When this plan shall have been executed, the march to Madrid will be only a walk. This grand design must by this time be accomplished.

The corps of Catalonia being partly composed of the troops of Valencia, Murcia, and Granada, these provinces, threatened themselves, will withdraw their troops, that is, if the state of the communications will permit. At all events, the 7th corps, after finishing the siege of Rosas, will give a good account of them.

As for Barcelona, general Duhesme, with 15,000 men, provided with six months supplies, answers for the safety of that important fortress.

We have not said any thing of the English forces. It appears there is one division of them in Galicia, and that another shewed itself in Bajadoz about the end of last month. If the English have any cavalry, we must have got sight of them, for our light troops have almost reached the frontiers of Portugal. If they have infantry, they probably have no intention of employing them in favour of their allies; for it is already thirty days since the opening of the campaign; three powerful armies have been destroyed; an immense quantity of artillery has been taken; the provinces of Castile, Montana, Arragon, and Soria, have been conquered; in short, the fate of Spain and Portugal is decided, and we hear nothing of any movement on the part of the English troops.

In the mean time half the French army has not yet arrived. A part of the 4th corps of the army, the whole of the 5th and 8th corps, six regiments of light cavalry, many companies of artillery

artillery and sappers, and a great number of men belonging to the regiments in Spain, have not yet passed the Bidassoa.

In reality, and without derogating from the bravery of our soldiers, we must say, that worse troops than the Spanish soldiers do not exist. Like the Arabs, they may make a stand behind houses, but they have no discipline, no knowledge of tactics, and it is impossible for them to make any resistance on the field of battle. Even their mountains have afforded them but a feeble protection.—But owing to the power of the Inquisition, the influence of the Monks, and their address in seizing every pen, and directing every tongue what to say, it is still believed, in a great part of Spain, that Blake has been victorious, that the French army has been destroyed, and that the Imperial Guard are prisoners.

But whatever may be the momentary success of these miserable resources, these ridiculous efforts, the reign of the Inquisition is at an end. Its revolutionary tribunals will no longer torment any country in Europe. In Spain, as well as at Rome, the Inquisition shall be abolished, and the horrid spectacle of the *auto-da-fés* shall be repeated no more. This reform shall take place in spite of the religious zeal of the English, and the alliance they have contracted with Monkish impostors, who have given tongues to the Virgin of the Pillar, and the Saints of Valladolid. The allies of England are monopoly, the Inquisition, and the Franciscans; every thing is good alike to her, provided she divides the nations, and cover the Continent with blood.

An English brig, the Ferret which left Portsmouth the 11th inst. came to anchor on the 22d, in the port of St. Andero, not knowing that it was in the hands of the French. She had on board important dispatches, and a great number of English papers, all of which have been taken possession of.

At St. Andero we found a great quantity of Peruvian bark and colonial produce, which has been sent off for Bayonne.

The Duke of Dalmatia has entered the Asturias, several cities and many villages have made offers of submission, in order to rescue themselves from the abyss dug by the counsels of foreigners, and the passions of the multitude.

Eleventh Bulletin.

Aranda de Duero, Nov. 27.—His Majesty on the 19th sent off the Marshal Duke of Montebello with instructions for the movements of the left, of which he gave him the command.

On the 21st, the division of General Lagrange, with the brigade of light cavalry of General Colbert, and the brigade of dragoons of General Dijon, set out from Logrono by the right of the Ebro.

At the same time, the four divisions, composing the corps of the Duke of Cornegliano passed the river at Lodosa, abandoning the whole country between the Ebro and Pampe-

On the 22d, at break of day, the French army began its march. It took its direction to Calahorra, where, on the evening before, were the head-quarters of Castanos; it found that town evacuated, and afterwards marched upon Alfaro, whence the enemy had in like manner retreated.

On the 23d, at break of day, the General of Division, Lefebvre, at the head of the cavalry, and supported by the division of Gen. Morley, forming the advanced guard, met the enemy. He immediately gave information to the Duke of Montebello, who found the army of the enemy in seven divisions, consisting of 45,000 men, under arms, with its right before Tudela, and its left occupying a line of a league and a half, a disposition absolutely bad. The Arragonese were on the right, the troops of Valencia and New Castile in the centre, and the three divisions of Andalusia, which Gen. Castanos commanded in person, formed the left. Forty pieces of cannon covered the enemy's line.

At nine in the morning the columns of the French army began to deploy with that order, that regularity, and coolness, which characterise veteran troops. Situations were chosen for establishing batteries with sixty pieces of cannon; but the impetuosity of the troops, and the inquietude of the enemy, did not allow time for this. The Spanish army was already vanquished by the order and the movements of the French army.

The Duke of Montebello caused the centre to be pierced by the division of the General Maurice Mathieu. The General of Division Lefebvre, with his cavalry, immediately passed on the trot through this opening, and enveloped by a quarter-wheel to the left, the whole right of the enemy. The moment when half of the enemy's line found itself thus turned and defeated, was that in which General Lagrange attacked the village of Cuscante, where the line of Castanos was placed, which did not exhibit a better countenance than the right, but abandoned the field of battle, leaving behind it its artillery, and a great number of prisoners. The cavalry pursued the remains of the enemy's army to Mallem, in the direction of Saragossa, and to Tarragona, in the direction to Agreda: seven standards, thirty pieces of cannon, with all their furniture, 12 Colonels, 300 officers, and 3000 men, have been taken; 4000 Spaniards have been left dead on the field of battle, or have been driven into the Ebro. Our loss has been trifling: we have had 60 men killed, and 400 wounded; among the latter is the General of Division Lagrange, who has received a bullet in the arm.

Our troops found at Tudela a number of magazines.—The Marshal Duke of Cornegliano has begun his march upon Saragossa.

While a part of the fugitives retired to this place, the left, which had been cut off, fled in disorder to Tarragona and Agreda.

The Duke of Elchingen, who was on the 22d at Soria, ought to have been on the 23d at

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at Agreda: not a man could have escaped; but this corps being too much fatigued, remained at Soria the 23d and 24th. He arrived at Agreda on the 25th, still sufficiently in time to seize a number of magazines.

A fellow, named Palafox, formerly a *garde de corps*, a man without talents and without courage a kind of insignificant Monk, the true head of a party, which acquired him the name of General, was the first to take flight.—This is not the first time he has acted in that manner: he has done the same on all occasions. This army of 45,000 has been thus beaten and defeated without our having had more than 6000 men engaged.

The battle of Burgos had struck the centre of the enemy, and the battle of Espinosa the right. The battle of Tudela has struck the left. Victory has struck, as with a thunder-bolt, and dispersed the whole league of the enemy.

Twelfth Bulletin.

Aranda, Nov. 28—At the battle of Tudela, the General of Division Lagrange, charged with the attack of Cascante, ordered his division to march by echelons, and put himself at the head of the first division, composed of the 25th regiment of Light Infantry, which fell upon the enemy with such impetuosity, that 200 Spaniards were killed in the first charge of the bayonet. The other echelons could not come up. This singular intrepidity spread consternation and disorder among the troops of Castanos. It was at this moment that Gen. Lagrange, who was at the head of the first echelon, received a ball, which wounded him dangerously. On the 26th the Duke of Elchingen advanced by Tarragona to Borja. The enemy destroyed 60 tumbrils, which they had at Tarragona.

Gen. Maurice Mathieu arrived on the 25th at Borja, pursuing the enemy, and every moment taking fresh prisoners, the number of which already amounts to 5000; they are all troops of the line. No quarter was given to any of the peasants who were found in arms. We took 37 pieces of cannon. Disorder and delirium have seized upon their leaders. Their first proceeding was a violent manifesto, in which they declared war against France. They imputed to her all the disorders of their Court, the degeneracy of the race which reigned, and the baseness of the great, who, for many years, have prostrated themselves in the most abject manner at the feet of the idol, which they load with all their rage now he is fallen. They have a very false idea in Germany, Italy, and France, of Spanish Monks, if they compare them to the Monks which exist in those countries. We find among the Benedictines, the Bernardins, &c. in France and Italy, a crowd of men remarkable for science and literature; they distinguish themselves by their education, and by the honourable and useful class to which they belong. The Spanish Monks on the contrary are chosen from the dregs of the people; they are ignorant and drunken, and can only be compared to people,

employed in slaughter-houses: they are ignorant, and have the very manner and appearance of it. It is only over the very lowest classes that they have any influence. A citizen would think himself dishonoured by admitting a Monk to his table. As to the unfortunate Spanish peasants, we can only compare them to the Fellahs of Egypt; they have no property; every thing belongs to the Monks, or some powerful house. The liberty to keep an inn is a feudal right, yet, in a country so favoured by nature, we find neither posts nor inns; the taxes were alienated, and belong to the Lords. The great have degenerated to such a degree, that they are without energy, without merit, and even without influence. We every day find at Valladolid, and beyond it, considerable magazines of arms. The English faithfully executed that part of their engagement; they promised muskets, poignards, and libels; these they have sent in profusion. Their inventive spirit has been signalized; and they have carried to a great length the art of spreading libels, as of late they have distinguished themselves by their fire-rockets. All the evils, all the scourges which can afflict mankind, come from London.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A numerous meeting of merchants, bankers, &c. of London, took place on the 9th, at the New London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of opening a subscription to defray the expences of cloathing, &c. the Spanish army. The Lord Mayor was called to the chair, and several gentlemen addressed the meeting. A resolution was then passed, that books should be opened, and a Committee appointed to superintend the disposal of the subscriptions, which have since amounted to more than 50,000l.

His Majesty's Declaration on breaking off the Negotiation with France.

“ The overtures made to his Majesty by the Governments of Russia and of France, have not led to negotiation: and the intercourse to which those overtures gave rise being terminated, his Majesty thinks it right thus promptly and publicly to make known its termination.

“ The continued appearance of a negotiation, when peace has been found to be utterly unattainable, could be advantageous only to the enemy.

“ It might enable France to sow distrust and jealousy in the Councils of those who are combined to resist her oppressions: and if, among the nations which groan under the tyranny of French alliance, or among those which maintain against France a doubtful and precarious independence, there should be any which even now are balancing between the certain ruin of a prolonged inactivity, and the contingent danger of an effort to

save themselves from that ruin ; to nations so situated, the delusive prospect of a peace between Great Britain and France, could not fail to be peculiarly injurious. Their preparations might be relaxed by the vain hope of returning tranquillity ; or their purpose shaken by the apprehension of being left to contend alone.

" That such was in fact the main object of France in the proposals transmitted to his Majesty from Erfurth, his Majesty entertained a strong persuasion.

" But, at a moment when results so awful from their importance, and so tremendous from their uncertainty, might be depending upon the decision of peace or war, the king felt it due to himself to ascertain, beyond the possibility of doubt, the views and intentions of his enemies.

" It was difficult for his Majesty to believe, that the Emperor of Russia had devoted himself so blindly and fatally to the violence and ambition of the power, with which his Imperial Majesty had unfortunately become allied, as to be prepared openly to abet the usurpation of the Spanish Monarchy ; and to acknowledge and maintain the right assumed by France, to depose and imprison friendly Sovereigns, and forcibly to transfer to herself the allegiance of independent nations.

When, therefore, it was proposed to his Majesty to enter into negotiation for a general peace in concert with his Majesty's allies, and to treat either on the basis of the *uti possidetis* (heretofore the subject of so much controversy), or on any other basis consistent with justice, honour, and equality, his Majesty determined to meet this seeming fairness and moderation, with fairness and moderation, on his Majesty's part real and sincere.

" The King professed his readiness to enter into such negotiation, in concurrence with his allies ; and undertook forthwith to communicate to them the proposals which his Majesty had received. But as his Majesty was not connected with Spain by a formal treaty of alliance, his Majesty thought it necessary to declare, that the engagements which he had contracted, in the face of the world, with that nation, were considered by his Majesty as no less sacred and no less binding upon his Majesty, than the most solemn treaties ; and to express his Majesty's just confidence that the Government of Spain, acting in the name of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the Seventh, was understood to be a party to the negotiation.

" The reply returned by France to this proposition of his Majesty casts off at once the thin disguise which had been assumed for a momentary purpose ; and displays, with less than ordinary reserve, the arrogance and injustice of that Government. The universal Spanish Nation is described by the degrading appellation of " the Spanish Insurgents ;" and the demand for the admission of the Go-

vernment of Spain, as a party to any Negotiation, is rejected as inadmissible and insulting.

" With astonishment, as well as with grief, his Majesty has received from the Emperor of Russia a reply, similar in effect, although less indecorous in tone and manner. The Emperor of Russia also stigmatizes, as " Insurrection," the glorious efforts of the Spanish people, in behalf of their legitimate Sovereign, and in defence of the independence of their country ; thus giving the sanction of his Imperial Majesty's authority to an usurpation which has no parallel in the history of the world.

" The King would readily have embraced an opportunity of negotiation which might have afforded any hope or prospect of a peace compatible with justice and with honour. His Majesty deeply laments an issue, by which the sufferings of Europe are aggravated and prolonged. But neither the honour of his Majesty, nor the generosity of the British nation would admit of his Majesty's consenting to commence a negotiation by the abandonment of a brave and loyal people, who are contending for the preservation of all that is dear to man ; and whose exertions in a cause so unquestionably just, his Majesty has solemnly pledged himself to sustain.

" *Westminster, Dec. 15, 1808.*"

AMERICA.

Message of the President to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States. Nov. 8, 1803.

It would have been a source, fellow-citizens, of much gratification, if our last communications from Europe had enabled me to inform you, that the Belligerent nations, whose disregard of neutral right has been so destructive to our commerce, had become awakened to the duty and the policy of revoking their unrighteous edicts. That no means might be omitted to produce this salutary effect, I lost no time in availing myself of the act authorising a suspension, in whole or in part of the several embargo laws. Our ministers at London and Paris, were instructed to explain to the respective governments there, our disposition to exercise the authority in such manner as would withdraw the pretext on which the aggressions were originally founded, and open the way for a renewal of that commercial intercourse, which it was alleged, on all fides, had been reluctantly obstructed. As each of these governments had pledged its readiness to concur in renouncing a measure which reached its adversary through the incontestable rights of neutrals only, and as the measure had been assumed by each as a retaliation for an asserted acquiescence in the aggressions of the other, it was reasonably expected that the occasion would have been seized by both for evincing the sincerity of their professions, and for referring to the United States its legitimate freedom.

freedom. The instructions to our ministers, with respect to the different Belligerents, were necessarily modified with a reference to their different circumstances, and to the condition annexed by law to the executive power of suspension, requiring a degree of security to our commerce, which would not result from a repeal of the decrees of France. Instead of a pledge, therefore, for a suspension of the embargo as to her, in case of such a repeal, it was presumed that a sufficient inducement might be found in other considerations, and particularly in the change produced by a compliance with our just demands, by one Belligerent, and a refusal by the other, in the relations between this other and the United States. To Great Britain, whose power on the ocean is so ascendant, it was deemed not inconsistent with that condition, to state, explicitly, that on her rescinding her orders in relation to the commerce of the United States, their trade would be opened with her, and remain shut to her enemy, in case of his failure to rescind his decrees also. From France no answer has been received, nor any indication that the requisite change in her decrees is contemplated. The favourable reception of the proposition to Great Britain was the less to be doubted, as her orders of council had not only been referred for their vindication to an acquiescence on the part of the United States, no longer to be pretended; but as the arrangement proposed, whilst it resisted the illegal decrees of France, involved, moreover, substantially the precise advantages professedly aimed at by the British orders. The arrangement has, nevertheless, been rejected.

This candid and liberal experiment having thus failed, and no other event having occurred on which a suspension of the embargo by the executive was authorised, it necessarily remains in the extent originally given to it. We have the satisfaction, however, to reflect, that in return for the privations imposed by the measure, and which our fellow-citizens in general have borne with patriotism, it has had the important effects of saving our mariners, and our vast mercantile property, as well as of affording time for prosecuting the defensive and provisional measures called for by the occasion. It has demonstrated to foreign nations the moderation and firmness which govern our councils, and to our citizens the necessity of uniting in support of the laws and the rights of their country; and has thus long frustrated those usurpations and spoliations which, if resisted, involved war; if submitted to, sacrificed a vital principle of our national independence.

Under a continuance of the belligerent measures, which, in defiance of laws which consecrate the rights of neutrals, overspread the ocean with danger, it will rest with the wisdom of congress to decide on the course best adapted to such a state of things; and

bringing with them, as they do, from every part of the Union, the sentiments of our constituents, my confidence is strengthened that in forming this decision, they will, with an unerring regard to the essential rights and interests of the nation, weigh and compare the painful alternatives out of which a choice is to be made. Nor should I do justice to the virtues which on other occasions have marked the character of our fellow-citizens, if I did not cherish an equal confidence that the alternative chosen, whatever it may be, will be maintained with all the fortitude and patriotism which the crisis ought to inspire.

The documents containing the correspondence on the subject of the foreign edicts against our commerce, with the instructions given to our ministers at London and Paris, are now laid before you.

The communication made to congress at their last session explained the posture in which the close of the discussion relating to the attack by a British ship of war on the frigate Chesapeake, left a subject on which the nation had manifested so honourable a sensibility. Every view of what had passed authorized a belief that immediate steps would be taken by the British government for redressing a wrong, which, the more it was investigated, appeared the more clearly to require what had not been provided for in the special mission. It is found that no steps have been taken for the purpose. On the contrary, it will be seen in the documents laid before you, that the inadmissible preliminary which obstructs the adjustment is still adhered to; and, moreover, that it is now brought into connexion with the distinct and irrelative case of the orders in council. The instructions which had been given to our ministers at London, with a view to facilitate, if necessary, the reparation claimed by the United States, are included in the documents communicated.

Our relations with the other powers of Europe have undergone no material changes since your last session. The important negotiations with Spain, which had been alternately suspended and resumed, necessarily experience a pause, under the extraordinary and interesting crisis which distinguish her internal situation.

With the Barbary powers we continue in harmony, with the exception of an unjustifiable proceeding of the Dey of Algiers towards our consul to that regency. Its character and circumstances are now laid before you, and will enable you to decide how far it may, either now or hereafter, call for any measures not within the limits of the executive authority.

With our Indian neighbours the public peace has been steadily maintained. Some instances of individual wrong have, as at other times, taken place, but in no wise implicating the will of the nation. Beyond the Mississippi, the Ioways, the Sac, and the

the Alibamas, have delivered up, for trial and punishment, individuals from among themselves accused of murdering citizens of the United States, on this side the Mississippi; the Creeks are exerting themselves to arrest offenders of the same kind, and the Chactaws have manifested their readiness and desire for amicable and just arrangements, respecting depredations committed by disorderly persons of their tribe. And generally from a conviction that we consider them as a part of ourselves, and cherish with sincerity their rights and interests, the attachment of the Indian tribes is gaining strength daily, is extending from the nearer to the more remote, and will amply requite us for the justice and friendship practised towards them; husbandry and household manufactures are advancing among them more rapidly with the southern than the northern tribes, from circumstances of soil and climate: and one of the two great divisions of the Cherokee nation have now under consideration, to solicit the citizenship of the United States, and to be identified with us in laws and government, in such progressive manner as we shall think best.

In consequence of the appropriations of the last Session of congress for the security of our sea-port towns, and harbours, such works of defence have been erected as seemed to be called for by the situation of the several places, their relative importance, and the scale of expence indicated by the amount of the appropriation. These works will chiefly be finished in the course of the present season, except at New York and New Orleans, where most was to be done; and although a great proportion of the last appropriation has been expended on the former place, yet some further views will be submitted to congress for rendering its security entirely adequate against naval enterprise. A view of what has been done at several places, and of what is proposed to be done, shall be communicated as soon as the several reports are received.

Of the gun-boats authorised by the Act of December last, it has been thought necessary to build only 103 in the present year; these, with those before possessed, are sufficient for the harbours and waters most exposed, and the residue will require little time for their construction, when it shall be deemed necessary.

Under the Act of the last Session, for raising an additional military force, so many officers were immediately appointed as were necessary for carrying on the business of recruiting; and in proportion as it advanced, others have been added. We have reason to believe their success has been satisfactory, although such returns have not been received, as enable me to present you a statement of the numbers engaged.

I have not thought it necessary, in the course of the last season, to call for any ge-

neral detachments of militia, or of volunteers, under the laws passed for that purpose for the ensuing season, however, they will be required to be in readiness, should their service be wanted. Some small and special detachments have been necessary to maintain the laws of embargo, on that portion of our Northern frontier which offered peculiar facilities for evasion; but these were replaced, as soon as it could be done, by bodies of new recruits. By the aid of these, and of the armed vessels called into service in other quarters, the spirit of disobedience and abuse, which manifested itself early, and with sensible effect, while we were unprepared to meet it, has been considerably repressed.

Considering the extraordinary character of the times in which we live, our attention should unremittingly be fixed on the safety of our country. For a people who are free, and who remain so, a well organized and armed Militia is the best security. It is therefore incumbent on us at every meeting, to revise the condition of the Militia, and to ask ourselves if it is prepared to repel a powerful enemy at every point of our territories exposed to invasion. Some of the States have paid a laudable attention to this object, but every degree of neglect is to be found among others. Congress alone having the power to produce an uniform state of preparation in this great organ of defence, the interests which they so deeply feel in their own and their country's security, will present this as among the most important objects of their deliberation.

Under the Acts of March 11, and April 23, respecting arms, the difficulty of procuring them from abroad, during the present situation and dispositions of Europe, induced us to direct our whole efforts to the means of internal supply, the public factories have, therefore, been enlarged, additional machineries erected, and, in proportion as artificers can be found or formed, their effect, already more than doubled, may be increased so as to keep pace with the yearly increase of the Militia. The annual sums appropriated by the latter act, have been directed to the encouragement of private factories of arms; and contracts have been entered into with individual undertakers, to nearly the amount of the first year's appropriation.

The suspension of our foreign commerce, produced by the injustice of the Belligerent Powers, and the consequent losses and sacrifices of our Citizens, are subjects of just concern. The situation into which we have thus been forced, has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming, will, under the auspices of cheaper materials and subsistence, the freedom of labour from taxation with us, and of protecting duties and prohibitions, be come

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come permanent. The commerce with the Indians too, within our own boundaries, is likely to receive abundant aliment from the same internal source, and will secure to them peace and the progress of civilization, undisturbed by practices hostile to both.

The accounts of the receipts and expenditures during the year ending on the 30th day of September last, being not yet made up, a correct statement will hereafter be transmitted from the treasury. In the mean time, it is ascertained, that the receipts have amounted to near eighteen million of dollars, which, with the eight millions and a half in the Treasury at the beginning of the year, have enabled us, after meeting the current demands and interest incurred, to pay two millions three hundred thousand dollars of the principal of our funded debt, and left us in the Treasury on that day, near fourteen millions of dollars; of these, five millions three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, will be necessary to pay what will be due on the 1st of January next, which will complete the reimbursement of the eight per cent. stock.—These payments, with those made in the six years and a half preceding, will have extinguished thirty-three millions five hundred and eighty thousand dollars of the principal of the funded debt, being the whole which could be paid or purchased within the limits of the law and of our contracts; and the amount of principal thus discharged, will have liberated the revenue from about two millions of dollars interest, and added that sum annually to the disposable surplus. The probable accumulation of the surpluses of revenue, beyond what can be applied to the payment of the public debt whenever the freedom and safety of our commerce shall be restored, merits the consideration of congress. Shall it be productive in the public vaults? Shall the revenue be reduced? or shall it

not rather be appropriated to the improvement of roads, canals, rivers, education, and other great foundations of prosperity and union, under the powers which congress may already possess, or such amendment of the constitution as may be approved by the States: while uncertain of the course of things, the time may be advantageously employed in obtaining the powers necessary for a system of improvement, should that be thought best.

Availing myself of this the last occasion which will occur, of addressing the two houses of Legislature at their meeting, I cannot omit the expression of my sincere gratitude, for the repeated proofs of confidence manifested to me by themselves and their predecessors, since my call to the administration, and the many indulgencies experienced at their hands; the same grateful acknowledgments are due to my fellow-citizens generally, whose support has been my great encouragement under all embarrassments.—In the transaction of their business, I cannot have escaped error—it is incident to our imperfect nature; but I may say, with truth, my errors have been of the understanding, not of intention; and that the advancement of their rights and interests has been the constant motive for every measure. On these considerations, I solicit their indulgence. Looking forward with anxiety to their future destinies, I trust, that, in their steady character, unshaken by difficulties, in their love of liberty, obedience to law, and support of the public authorities, I see a sure guarantee of the permanence of our republic: and, retiring from the charge of their affairs, I carry with me the consolation of a firm persuasion, that Heaven has in store for our beloved country, long ages to come of prosperity and happiness.

Nov. 8, 1808. TH. JEFFERSON.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:
With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

ON the 16th of December, Mr. Sadler's yard, in Goswell-street, was opened for publicly exhibiting the cattle, sheep, and pigs, sent in by the candidates for the prizes offered by the Smithfield Cattle Club. The premiums were adjudged as follow:—Twenty guineas, in Class I. for the Herefordshire breed of oxen, to Mr. Samuel Chandler, of Moreton, Bucks, for his six-years-old pied ox, bred by Mr. William Walker, of Burton, Worcestershire. And an additional premium of ten guineas to the same gentleman, on account of his ox being adjudged to be the best shewn in the first six classes.—Twenty guineas, in Class IV. for the Sussex or Kent breed of oxen, to Mr. Edward Auger, of Eastbourne, Sussex, for his five-years-old red ox,

bred by himself.—Twenty guineas, in Class V. for the Devonshire breed of oxen, to Mr. Martin Webber, of Ilchester, Somersetshire, for his six-years-old ox, bred by Mr. Francis Quartley, of Molland, Devonshire.—Twenty guineas, in Class VII. for large oxen, not worked, to Mr. Martin Webber, of Ilchester, Somersetshire, for his three-years-old red Devon ox, bred by Mr. John Burgess, of South-Moulton, Devonshire.—Ten guineas, in Class VII. for large oxen, not worked, to Mr. Samuel Chandler, of Morton, Bucks, for his six-years-old red Herefordshire ox, bred by Mr. William Walker, of Burton, Worcestershire.—Ten guineas, in Class VIII. for small oxen of any breed, to Mr. Samuel Brooks, of Wolver-hill, Warwickshire, for his five-year-
old

old black Highland Scotch ox.—Ten guineas, in Class IX. for fat cows, having borne three calves, to Mr. John Westcar, of Creslow, Bucks, for his six-year-old red Hereford cow, bred by Mr. William Watkins, of Brinsop, Herefordshire.—Ten guineas, in Class X. for one year-old long-wooled wether sheep, to the Rev. Thomas Plaskett, of Harlaxton-lodge, Lincolnshire, for his three new Leicester wethers, bred by himself.—Ten guineas, in Class XI. for two-years-old long-wooled wether sheep, to Mr. Thomas Moore, of Tardibeg, Warwickshire, for his three new Leicester wethers, bred by himself, from a ram of Mr. Thomas Chapman, of Fenny Drayton, Leicestershire.—Ten guineas, in Class XII. for one year-old short-wooled wether sheep, to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, for his three South-down wethers, bred on his Maulden Farm in Bedfordshire.—Ten guineas, in Class XIII. for two-years old short-wooled wether sheep, to Mr. Henry King, jun. of Plaistow, Essex, for his three South down wethers, bred by Mr. John Ellman, of Glynd, Sussex.—Ten guineas, in Class XIV. for pigs under two years old, to Mr. John Roads, of Aston-Abbots, Bucks, for his black and white Berkshire sow pig, 54 weeks old, bred by Mr. John Westbrook, of Pinkney's-green, Herts.—Ten guineas, in Class XV. for pigs under one year old, to Mr. John Hassard, of Brocket, Herts, for his white half-bred China and Suffolk pig, 48 weeks old, bred by Lord Melbourne, of Brocket Hall, Herts.—In Class II. for the long-horned breed of oxen, and in Class VI. for mixed breed of oxen, no candidates appeared; and the one to be offered for the premium in Class III. failed in proving the requisite quantity of labour to have been done by his ox, in the last two years.—The judges, by a special note, annexed to their award, called the attention of the club and the company, to the excellent qualities of Mr. Thomas Crook's three-years old Scotch ox, in Class VIII. as also to the high perfection of Earl Macclesfield's, Mr. John Edmond's, and Mr. William Boultham's pen of two-shear new Leicester wether sheep, in Class XI. also to the pen of one-year old new Leicesters, belonging to Mr. Thomas Oldacre, in Class X.—Some ploughs and other implements were exhibited, and several notices, interesting to agriculturists, mechanics, &c. were given among others, of Mr. John Hawkins's Mechanical Museum. At three o'clock, such gentlemen as are members of the club adjourned to Freemasons' Tavern, where a meeting was held, Lord Somerville in the chair; at which twenty-three members of the club were present. Sir Joseph Banks attended and read to the company a memorial, intended to be presented to the Board of Trade, soliciting the support of government, in removing the dreadful damage and mischiefs which arise to individuals, and

to the public, from the confined and crowded state of Smithfield market, and its total inadequacy, intersected as it is by various great thoroughfares for carriages, to accommodate the increasing number of cattle, sheep, and pigs, sold there, amounting to the enormous sum, as is stated, of five millions sterling annually. The necessity of this mode of proceeding is stated to arise from the city of London having spent seven years in ineffectual attempts and schemes for enlarging this important market, whose extent remains the same now, as it was in the days of William the Conqueror. At the conclusion of reading this memorial, it was handed round the room, and received the signatures of the gentlemen present.

MARRIED.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir George Bowyer, bart. to Miss Douglas, eldest daughter of the late Sir Andrew Snape D. —Charles Andrew Caldwell, esq. only son of Admiral C. to Charlotte Ann, sister of Sir William Abdy, bart. — Lieutenant-Colonel Gascoigne, in the East India Company's service, to Mrs. Denton, of Tavistock-square.

At St. George's, Queen square, Henry Dyett, esq. of Doughty-street, to Harriet Maria, eldest daughter of Malcolm Ross, esq. of Red Lion-square.—Thomas Bakersfield, esq. to Sophia, daughter of the late Daniel Burr, esq. of Ramsay, Essex.

At Mary-le-bonne Church, Thomas Thompson, esq. of Acton Green, to Elizabeth, daughter of Harry Delamain, esq. of Berner's-street.—C. W. Williams, esq. of Banstead, Surry, to Miss Harriet Chubb, of Kensington.—Lord George Beresford, to Miss Harriet Schutz.—Thomas Eyton, jun. esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Campbell, eldest daughter of Major-General Dugald C.

At St. James's, the Rev. Mr. Goodenough, second son of the Bishop of Carlisle, to Miss Markham, daughter of the late Archbishop of York.

At Ealing, W. Farmer, esq. of Swindon, Wilts, to Miss Elizabeth Goodenough, second daughter of the late Rev. Edward G.

At St. Paul's Covent Garden, Mr. George Cooke, of Southampton-street, Strand, to Miss Sarah Baker, eldest daughter of J. B. esq. late of Chalk, near Gravesend.

At Betchanger, William Fuller Boteler, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, recorder of Canterbury, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late James Leigh Joynt, esq. of Mount Pleasant, near Gravesend.

At Lambeth, Mr. John Clark, of Belmont-place, to Miss Mary Kempster, eldest daughter of Gordon K. esq. of Kennington-lane.

At St. Pancras, the Rev. Stephen Barbut, of Trotton, Sussex, to Maria, eldest daughter of G. Jourdan, esq. of Millman-street.

At Hackney, Joshua Hobson, esq. of Great St. Helen's, merchant, to Miss Jane Pultord, of St. Thomas's-square, Hackney.

At St. George's, Southwark, Thomas Lancaster, esq. of High-street, to Miss Jane Brookes, of White-street, Borough.

At St. Botolphs, Bishopsgate, Reginald Graham, esq. Dulwich, to Louisa, second daughter of Dr. Dennison, of Broad-street Buildings.

At St. James's, Clerkenwell, Mr. W. Joy, bookseller, of Ave Maria Lane, to Miss Mary Redman, of Newark-upon-Trent.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Lieutenant-Colonel Knight, of Barrels, Warwickshire, to Miss J. Boulton, daughter of H. B. esq. of Thorne-croft, Surrey.

At Hackney, Mr. Francis Wakefield, jun. of Nottingham, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Gilbert W.

At St. Dunstan's, Captain J. Brady, of the royal navy, to Miss Lloyd, of Trewern, Denbighshire.

DIED.

In Old Montague-street, Whitechapel, Mr. John Crompton, merchant.

In Little James-street, Bedford-row, Mr. Wm. Badcock, midshipman belonging to the Stately, 16. He was the eldest son of the late William B. esq. by Sophia, daughter of Richard Cumberland, esq.

At Muswell Hill, Mrs. Norris, wife of Thomas N. esq. 68.

In King's-road, Bedford-row, Mark Sprott, esq.

In Ely place, Mrs. Johnson, 69.

Mrs. Bromley, wife of Warner B. esq. of Islington-green, and Gray's-inn.

In Basinghall-street, Mrs. Frances Mary Jones, wife of Mr. James Jones, jun. merchant. She was daughter of Robert Lovett, esq. late commissioner of Revenue in Ireland, and niece of Sir Jonathan Lovett, bart. of Luscombe, Bucks.

At Wood's Hotel, Panton-square, D. Newton, esq. late captain in the 7th West India regiment.

In King-street, Covent-garden, David Davies, esq.

In Thornhaugh street, John Gibson, esq. late of Calcutta.

George Meadows Barry, esq. late of Halesworth, Suffolk.

At his house in Hertford-street, May Fair, the Earl of Liverpool, of whom a full account will be given in our next Number.

At Teddington, Viscount Agbrim, Baron of Ballymore, 66. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by Frederic, Viscount Agbrim. His lordship married Anne Elizabeth Christine, Baroness De Tuill de Scerosberkin, by whom he has left several children.

At Newmarket, in his 77th year, Thomas Panton, esq. brother to the late Duchess Dowager of Ancaster, and uncle to the Countess of Cholmondeley and Lady Gwydir. He was one of the oldest members on the turf, and lately married Miss Gubbins, of Bath, but has left no issue. His immense property, subject to a settlement of 5000*£* a year on Mrs. Pan-

ton, descends to his two nieces above-mentioned.

At his seat, Wardeur Castle, Wiltshire, Henry, Lord Arundell, Baron of Wardeur, Count of the Holy Roman Empire. His lordship was born in 1740, and succeeded to the honours and estates of his father in 1758. Seven years afterwards he married Mary, daughter of Benedict Conquest, esq. by whom he had three daughters, the eldest and youngest of whom are dead; the survivor, Eleanor Mary, in 1786, became the wife of Lord Clifford. Being a Roman Catholic, his lordship never took the oaths, or his seat, in the house of peers. A few years since as the ancient family seat was falling into decay, Lord Arundell erected a mansion in its immediate vicinity on a noble and extensive scale; but the expence incurred in this undertaking, tended not a little to embarrass his fortune. He is succeeded in his title by his first cousin, James Everard Arundell, esq. of Irnham Hall, in the county of Lincoln.

In Chapel-street, May Fair, Hugo Meynell, esq. so well known on the turf, and in all the fashionable circles, for half a century past, at the age of 81 years. He had been repeatedly attacked by paralytic strokes, during the last two or three years. He has left a large property.

At Enfield, Thomas Jones, esq. formerly of Radcliffe Highway. Mr. Jones, for many years carried on a very extensive correspondence in the chemical line throughout Europe. By a very close and laborious attention to business, he acquired a considerable property, which for some years past he has been enjoying in an agreeable retirement. He was a native of Merionethshire, and served his apprenticeship in Chester, and for his strength of judgment, engaging manners, and almost inimitable integrity, will long be remembered with affection and esteem.

In Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, John Browning, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Dr. B. and fellow of King's College, Cambridge, 23.

In Titchfield-street, Madame Jarry, relict of General Francis J. Comptendant of the Royal Military College, at Wycombe. She was a native of Posen, in Poland, and frequently amused her friends by relating anecdotes of the Bonaparte family, one of whom she employed as a mantua-maker during her residence at Paris.

At his seat, Hawkestone, Shropshire, Sir Richard Hill, bart. 75. This gentleman was descended from a family of considerable antiquity, in the county of Salop, which can be traced up to the time of Edward II. Rowland was the first honored with a patent of baronetage in 1726. He afterwards represented the city of Litchfield in Parliament, and had a large family, consisting of ten children, the eldest of whom Richard, was born in 1733. He was educated at Westminster school, and afterwards admitted as gentleman commoner of Magdalen College, Oxford;

Oxford; where he resided until he received the honorary degree of A.M.; when he went to an academy at Angers, in France; and after about one year's residence at that place, he made a tour of the Southern parts of Europe, in company with the late Earl of Elgin, and then returned to his native county. He was about twenty-four years of age before he had a religious turn of mind; when he became known to the late reverend and learned Messrs. Romaine, Talbot, Stillingfleet, H. Venn, Berridge, S. Walker, and others of the most pious and laborious clergy of the Church of England; whose acquaintance was particularly beneficial to him. Desirous of being useful in his station, he published and distributed several religious Tracts, visited and relieved the poor and afflicted in his neighbourhood, and exhorted them to repentance and newness of life. His controversial writings in defence of the Six Students expelled the university of Oxford, and in defence of the Calvinistic Doctrines of the Gospel, as held by and stated in the articles, Homilies, and Liturgy of the Church of England, do honour to his abilities as an able writer, and to his piety, zeal, and integrity as a Christian, the polite gentleman, and scholar; but his reply to the Rev. Mr. Madan, intitled, "The Blessings of Polygamy displayed," gained him more credit than any of his other publications. Sir Richard, when but a young convert, became a zealous champion for the religious party to which he had attached himself. It is well known that the great leaders of methodism, Wesley and Whitfield, adopted opposite sentiments on the extent of salvation. The former allowed that man is a free agent, and that the satisfaction of Christ was made for all men. These points were flatly denied by Whitfield and the calvinistical methodists, who made man a passive instrument till grace inspired him with divine life; and they contended that the elect only, or those who were predestinated from all eternity, shall be made partakers of the kingdom of heaven. A fierce contention arose among the methodistical leaders upon these inscrutable topics, and they almost proceeded to excommunicate one another for heterodoxy. The Calvinists were by far the most violent, and the harshness of their creed inspired them with the most intolerant sentiments. Sir Richard Hill waged war against the whole host of Arminians, and published several pamphlets upon the doctrines in dispute, which exhibited considerable knowledge of the subject, and evinced no small skill in theological controversy. About the same time, the university of Oxford began to be jealous of the progress of methodism, and finding that Edmund-hall contained some students who exercised their preaching talents before they were duly authorised, expelled them. This caused a mighty outcry among the zealots; and several pieces were published against the conduct of Dr. Durel and Dr. Noel, and other

heads of houses who were engaged in that affair. Among the rest Sir Richard came forward as the champion of methodism, in a tract which was written with great shrewdness and spirit, entitled, "*Pietas Oxoniensis*." Not long after this he engaged in a paper war with Dr. Adams, rector of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, on the following occasion. It was the custom of the late Mr. Romaine, whom the Calvinists regarded as their prophet, to spend some of the summer months in travelling, and in one of these excursions he was invited to preach at the doctor's church. He accepted the invitation; but his sermon was so little to the vicar's taste, that he is said to have treated him rather rudely, and even to have preached against him from the same pulpit. The doctor was soon after attacked in a printed letter with great warmth by the author of *Pietas Oxoniensis*, and the controversy we believe was continued for some time with no little heat on both sides; though the doctor did not scruple to confess that his own doctrines were not those of the Church of England, and upon this ground it was that his antagonist had so great an advantage over him. But Mr. John Wesley, and a very pious minister in connection with that extraordinary man, the Rev. Mr. John Fletcher, vicar of Madely, were the principal antagonists of Sir Richard. The whole field of controversy between Calvinism and Arminianism was traversed over and over again by these adroit polemics; but there was one gentleman who had a manifest advantage over all the rest, and that was Mr. Augustus Toplady. He possessed a considerable degree of learning, a great command of language, an extent of reading, and such a competency of metaphysics and logic, as enabled him to give to Calvinism an attracting appearance. When that gentleman died, it seems the Wesleyan methodists propagated some scandalous stories concerning the manner of his departure, as that he had recanted his opinions, and expired distracted. In confutation of his slanderous reproach, Sir Richard printed a small pamphlet, which abundantly vindicated the consistent integrity of his departed friend, and did honour to his own feelings. Since that time he has published a few other pieces, some practical and others controversial. The chief of his works, however, is "*An Apology for Brotherly Love, and for the Doctrines of the Church of England*, in letters to the Rev. Charles Daubeny; with a Vindication of such parts of Mr. Wilberforce's Practical View as have been objected to by Mr. Daubeny in his '*Guide to the Church*.' 8vo. 1798. In this work Sir Richard evinces greater moderation than in his former pieces; and it must be admitted that, so far as the faith of the Church of England is concerned, he encounters his adversary to great advantage. Sir Richard was elected one of the knights of the shire for the county of Salop, in 1780, and continued its representative in six successive

sive parliaments till the dissolution in 1807. He formerly used often to speak in parliament, and never rose but to promote or to suggest some object of public utility. Every thing he uttered was marked by good sense, observation, knowledge of the world, and sincere patriotism. There was, however, something peculiar in his manner, and his mind having a strong bias towards religion, he frequently mingled passages from Scripture in his speeches, which subjected him to the ridicule of those whose dispositions were less serious; but the known rectitude and benignity of his character always secured him the attention and respect of much the greater number of his hearers. In his parliamentary career, it was his principle to support administration whenever he conscientiously could: but he never gave one vote with Lord North during the American war, uniformly dividing with the opposition on every question that had any relation to it. When Mr. Pitt first moved for a reform in parliament, Sir Richard voted in favor of that measure. In 1784 he also supported Alderman Sawbridge, and in 1797, Mr. Grey on a similar occasion. He joined for a time in favour of the former contest with France; but we at length find him voting against the continuance of the war, as he wished a stop to be put to the effusion of human blood. In 1800, the knight of the shire for Salop seconded a motion made by the late Sir William Pulteney, for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the inhuman sport of bull-baiting. In 1802, when Mr. Dent moved the second reading of a similar bill, he begged leave to "speak in behalf of a race of poor friendless beings who certainly could not speak for themselves." After quoting several appropriate passages from the Proverbs of Solomon, and the writings of Sir Matthew Hale, in opposition to cruelty to brute creatures, he jocularly observed, that "as the gentlemen of Ireland had been so favourable to their own *bulls* he was sure they would be no less indulgent to ours"** Sir Richard supported Mr. Addington's administration, and expressed his approbation of the address to the king on the renewal of hostilities. The public and private charities of the deceased baronet were very liberal and extensive; and what is still better they were administered in the true spirit of the gospel, with tenderness and

secrecy. The great regularity which pervaded his household and numerous domestics exhibited a pattern highly worthy of the imitation of all others in the like station of life; at the same time that his munificence and hospitality in the entertainment of his friends were quite of the old English stamp. His paternal estate he laid out with great taste, insomuch that Hawkstone is one of the greatest ornaments of the county in which it is situated, and the admiration of all visitors. Sir Richard was never married, so that his title and estates descend to his eldest brother, now Sir John Hill.

At his seat, near Alton, Hampshire, Sir Thomas Pasley, bart. admiral of the white, 74. He was the fifth son of James Pasley, esq. of Craig, in the county of Dumfries, North Britain, by Magdalen, daughter of Robert Eliot, esq. of Middleholm Mill, in the county of Roxburgh. He was born at Craig, on the 2d of March, 1734, and having, from his early youth, entertained a strong predilection for the naval service, he entered in 1752, as a midshipman on board the Garland frigate. Very soon afterwards, he removed into the Weasel sloop of war, at that time under orders for the Jamaica station, and in which he served successively under the captains Cockburn, Webber, and Digby. The latter being appointed to the Biddeford frigate, took with him Mr. Pasley, for whom he had conceived a strong attachment, and promoted him to the rank of acting lieutenant. The frigate was soon ordered to England, having on board 300,000l. in bullion. As soon as the vessel arrived at Portsmouth, Mr. Pasley, with a proper escort, was dispatched to London with the treasure. Having lodged his valuable charge in the bank, he returned to Portsmouth without delay, and embarked on board the Dunkirk, to which Captain Digby had been appointed during his absence. This ship was one of those which proceeded, in 1757, on the unsuccessful expedition to the coast of France; and, though its issue was so ill calculated to procure either honour or promotion for those who were engaged in it, yet the merit of Mr. Pasley had so powerfully attracted the notice of his commanding officer, that, on his return to Portsmouth, he found a commission as an established lieutenant lying there for him, by which he was appointed to serve on board of the Roman Emperor fire-ship. He was very soon afterwards transferred from this vessel, at his own special request, into the Hussar frigate, commanded by the celebrated captain Elliot, with whom he removed to the *Aeolus* of 36 guns. In this ship he assisted in the capture of the *Mignonne*, a French vessel of 20 guns, which, with her consort, the *Blonde*, of 36, the *Aeolus* fell in with off the coast of France; but, as the enemy immediately crowded all the sail they could set, the latter was fortunate enough to escape. In the year 1760, the *Aeolus* was employed on the

* Sir Richard carried his consideration for his servants and domestic animals, particularly his horses, to a degree not very common at the present day. It is a fact, that after being set down at the House of Commons, which he very regularly attended, if the weather either was or threatened to be bad, he would direct his coachman to return immediately; and rather than keep his domestics and horses exposed to its inclemency, at all hours, in a walk from Westminster to his residence, at the very extremity of Upper Harley-street.

the Irish station, and captain Elliot, as senior officer, commanded the little British squadron, which proceeded from the harbour of Kinsale in quest of the French, under Thurot, who had effected a landing in the north of Ireland. The event of the engagement which took place is too well known to render a repetition necessary; but a circumstance which occurred during the encounter, reflects too much honour on the judgment of Mr. Pasley to be omitted. The *Æolus* had fallen on board the French commodore's ship, the *Bellisle* of 44 guns, the bowsprit hanging over that ship's quarter deck, and was consequently not only left exposed to the whole weight of the enemy's fire, without being able to bring a single gun to bear on her antagonist, but also compelled to engage the *Blonde*, of 36, at the same time with her aftermost guns, that frigate having fallen on board the *Æolus*. In this perilous situation Mr. Pasley called the men from the foremost guns, which he at that time commanded; and having boarded the enemy at their head from the bowsprit, made himself master of the deck, and obtained entire possession of the ship. As soon as this conquest was achieved, he sent on board the *Æolus* for an English jack, which he immediately hoisted on board the prize, as her signal of surrender. Captain Elliot, soon after his arrival at Portsmouth with his prizes, was removed into another ship, but Mr. Pasley retained his station under captain, now lord Hotham, who was appointed to succeed him, and with whom he continued till the year 1762. In the *Æolus*, Mr. Pasley returned to his former occupation of cruizing, but was not concerned in any advantage more material than the capture of five or six privateers of insignificant force, and of a valuable French ship outward bound, from Bourdeaux to St. Domingo, called the *Formidable*. On the return of the *Æolus* to England, Mr. Pasley had the satisfaction to find that he had been promoted, during his absence, to the rank of commander, and was appointed to the *Albany* sloop of war, a vessel employed in convoying ships to and from the port of Milford. After some continuance in that sloop, he removed into the *Weasel*, in which he had before served as a midshipman, and proceeded to the coast of Guinea. From the *Weasel* he was appointed to the *Pomona*, of 18 guns, and was ordered to Greenock, on the impress service, in consequence of the apprehended rupture with Spain respecting the Falkland Islands. In 1771, he was promoted to the rank of post-captain, and being appointed to the *Seahorse*, of 20 guns, he sailed to the West Indies, where he rendered material service during the contest with the Caribs. Having returned to England the ensuing year, and the *Seahorse* being put out of commission, he continued unemployed till 1776. He was then appointed to the *Glasgow*, and sent out to the West Indies, to convoy thither a valuable

fleet of merchantmen, consisting of 120 sail. This charge he executed so much to the satisfaction of all concerned, that he received the thanks of the cities of London, Bristol, and other ports, and a handsome piece of plate was presented to him, as a more substantial proof of the approbation of the merchants. On his return to England, captain Pasley performed a similar service; and, with the exception of the present, he had the satisfaction of receiving similar honours. Soon after his arrival in England, he was appointed to the *Sybil* of 28 guns, and sent with admiral Edwards to the Newfoundland station. In 1780 he was promoted to the *Jupiter* of 50 guns, and at the commencement of the ensuing year, sailed with commodore Johnstone on a secret expedition. In the attack made on the British squadron by M. de Suffrein, in Porto Praya Road, the *Jupiter* was particularly distinguished for the power and force of her fire; and amidst the torrent of abuse which was undeservedly thrown on some persons concerned in that encounter, the conduct of captain Pasley was very justly applauded by all parties. The subsequent operations of the British squadron were, as it is well known, confined to the capture of a fleet of Dutch India ships, surprised in Saldanha Bay. On its return, the *Jupiter* was, in May 1782, ordered to proceed to the West Indies with admiral Pigot, who was sent out to supersede lord Rodney, in the chief command of the fleet employed in that quarter. The *Jupiter*, soon after her arrival, was ordered on a cruize off the Havannah, and Captain Pasley had the good fortune to take five out of thirteen vessels which he fell in with. The crew of one of these prizes, however, having risen on the English that were put into her, succeeded in their attempt, and carried her into the Havannah, where they informed the Spanish Admiral of the situation of the *Jupiter*, which had struck upon a shoal. He accordingly dispatched a ship of 84, and another of 64 guns, to take or destroy her. Captain Pasley had, meanwhile, succeeded in getting the *Jupiter* afloat; but almost immediately fell in with the *Tiger*, the largest of the Spanish ships. The enemy immediately gave chase, and gained considerably on the *Jupiter*, which had sustained considerable injury. At the dawn of day, the *Tiger*, being within gunshot, and Captain Pasley finding escape impossible, called together his crew, to whom he addressed a short but spirited harangue. He declared his intention of attacking the enemy, which was warmly approved by three hearty cheers. The *Jupiter* brought to, and prepared for action. The enemy, probably intimidated by this appearance of resolution, immediately hauled their wind, and suffered the *Jupiter* to continue her voyage unmolested. Captain Pasley immediately sailed for Antigua, to refit; and hostilities ceasing soon after, the *Jupiter* proceeded to Chatham, where she was put out of commission. The

five years which immediately succeeded the cessation of hostilities, were passed by Capt. Pasley in the relaxation of domestic retirement. In 1788, he was invested with the chief command in the Medway, and hoisted his broad pendant on board the *Vengeance*. From this station he removed, first into the *Scipio*, and then into the *Bellerophon*. In the latter he was ordered to join the channel fleet, in consequence of the apprehended captures with Russia and Spain. These disputes being compromised, he repaired to Chatham, where he continued during the customary period allotted to such a command. Retiring for a time from the service, he again remained unemployed till the commencement of the war with France in 1793. He was then appointed, as an established commodore, to hoist his broad pendant on board his former ship, the *Bellerophon*, and ordered to join the main fleet, under the orders of Lord Howe. On the 12th of April 1794, being advanced to the rank of rear-admiral of the white, he hoisted his flag on board the same ship to which he had been so long attached. In the partial affairs which preceded the glorious 1st of June, as well as in the engagement on that day, the *Bellerophon* took a conspicuous part; and towards the conclusion of the conflict, Admiral Pasley had the misfortune to lose his leg. He had, however, the satisfaction to receive every palliative to his wound, which the attention of his sovereign, his commander, and his country, could bestow. His majesty conferred on him the dignity of a baronet, accompanied with a pension of 1000l. a year. The personal injury he had sustained necessarily deprived the nation of his farther services in an active capacity. In 1798, in consequence of the mutiny at the Nore, Sir Thomas was appointed for a short time commander-in-chief in the Thames and Medway; but relinquished this station as soon as the trials of the mutineers were concluded. In 1799, he was appointed port-admiral at Portsmouth, where he displayed the same activity and ability which constantly marked his character, while the unimpaired state of his body permitted him to engage in a more interesting department of the service. Sir Thomas married Mary, daughter of Thomas Heywood, esq. chief justice of the Isle of Man, who died in 1788, and was buried at Avignon, in France; by whom he had two daughters, Maria, married to Captain Sabine, of the Guards, and Magdalen.

At his house, in Spital-square, *William Hawes*, M. D. a man whose long, active, disinterested, and unwearied exertions in the cause of humanity, justly secured to him the regard, esteem, and affection of all who knew him, or who feel an interest in whatever promotes the happiness of their species; nor can these exertions fail to endear his memory to posterity, as a benefactor to the human race.

He was born at Islington, of respectable parents, on November 28, 1736. After receiving his education at St. Paul's school, he went as an apprentice, in the year 1751, to Mr. Corson, an eminent apothecary at Lambeth. On the termination of his apprenticeship, he attended with great diligence the lectures given at the hospital, and by the different lecturers of the time. His favourite lecturer was the late Dr. George Fordyce, and on whom he attended for some time after he entered into business, living in his immediate neighbourhood. In 1759, he settled as an apothecary in the Strand: here he practised for many years with considerable success to his patients and himself. In the year 1767, a society was instituted at Amsterdam, for the recovery of the drowned, in consequence of some instances of recovery which had been happily effected, a short time before, in Switzerland. Memoirs of this society were published, and a copy of them brought from Holland by Dr. Cogan; these he translated in 1773, in order to show to the British public the practicability of recovering persons who had hitherto been considered as dead, in consequence of being taken out of the water with every appearance of death. These memoirs were no sooner translated, than they engaged the benevolent and humane mind of Mr. Hawes. He immediately advertized that he would pay rewards to those who would acquaint him, within a certain time, of any person who had been drowned in his neighbourhood. This he did till the society was established in the following year: and certainly, he could not have given a more sincere or disinterested proof of his wish to promote so valuable and benevolent an object. In the spring of 1774, Mr. Hawes published his "Account of the late Dr. Goldsmith's Illness, so far as relates to the Exhibition of Dr. James's Powder; together with Remarks on the Use and Abuse of that powerful Medicine, in the beginning of acute Disease." Dr. Goldsmith was his intimate friend, and one of the first whom he consulted on his plan of offering the rewards just mentioned. Mr. Hawes' only motive in this publication appears to have been the wish of being serviceable to others; and to prevent men, if possible, from destroying their own lives by the injudicious use of strong and (what are called) infallible remedies. "If the desire I have, (he observes) to warn mankind against the fatal effects produced by the indiscriminate exhibition of various potent medicines has betrayed me into an improper warmth of expression, I hope to stand excused by the humane and sensible part of the public, when it is considered that the preservation of the lives of my fellow-creatures was my principal inducement to it." He acknowledges, however, with the greatest candour, that much good has arisen from the proper and skilful exhibition of Dr. James's powder, in many cases of fever; but declares that he has also seen several cases in

which it has proved highly injurious. In an advertisement to a fourth edition of this account, he remarks, "it is not my disposition to be uncandid, nor my wish to injure the circumstances of any man; but whatsoever, in the form of medicine, appears likely to produce a public injury, I am determined to expose. I have made quacks of all denominations my sworn enemies: but what medical man of honour and reputation would wish to be upon tolerable terms with the murderers of the human race?" In the summer of this year (1774) an association of thirty gentlemen, one half of whom were the friends of Dr. Cogan, and the other of Mr. Hawes, formed themselves into a society, whose object, like that of Amsterdam, was to promote the recovery of persons who were apparently dead by drowning; and like that society also, their views were at first confined to the recovery of drowned. Other respectable names were soon added to the list; and successful cases began to increase its numbers and reputation. Dr. Cogan, during his continuance in England, prepared the reports of the society from year to year; that he did it with judgment, would be unnecessary to say, as he can do nothing but with the hand of a master. During this time, Mr. Hawes was most zealously active in promoting the views of the infant institution: but his wish to promote the welfare and happiness of others was limited or confined to one point. Early in the year 1776, he published an examination of Wesley's primitive physic, a work full of the grossest absurdities, and the most dangerous remedies; and which were likely to be destructive of the lives of many of those over whom the name of Wesley had influence. This examination, which passed through three large editions, it is believed, has been very serviceable in promoting the humane and disinterested views of its author. About this time he received his diploma of M.D. In the autumn of this year he gave his first course of lectures on suspended animation. The Doctor's object in delivering these lectures was to excite an investigation of the subject in all its branches, and particularly to lead the minds of medical students to it, and to induce them to examine into, and pay the most minute attention to, all the received signs of life, in cases of suspended animation, whether from drowning, suffocation by the cord, syncope, inebriation, or trance; from noxious vapours, intense cold, and even lightning. These lectures were continued for several years, and answered the very valuable purpose of turning the attention of many of his hearers to this benevolent, novel, and interesting subject. In 1777, the Doctor first published his "Address to the Public on premature Death and premature Interment." At a considerable expence he distributed seven thousand of this address in the course of a few months. He also offered the reward of one guinea to any nurse, or other attendant,

on any child or grown person returning to life by their humane attention, provided the fact was ascertained by a gentleman of the faculty, or attested by three creditable persons. The Doctor asserts, and no one who knew him can doubt it, that his view in incurring such heavy expences was the hope of exciting an universal attention to the subject of so much importance to mankind. Some time in the year 1778, a more active post in the management of the affairs of the Humane Society devolved on him, by his being chosen register. This was still increased in the year 1780, when Dr. Cogan returned to Holland. On this event Dr. Hawes greatly regretted the loss of so able a colleague, and laments that the task of arranging and preparing the annual reports of the society should have "fallen into hands of such inferior ability;" but hopes that his zeal will compensate for the want of ability, that the important cause then intrusted to his sole care might not be permitted to languish. Those only who have witnessed the labour and fatigue which the multiplied concerns of the society necessarily impose on him who is entrusted with the entire direction of them, can justly appreciate the value and extent of his unceasing exertions for promoting a cause so near his heart, and with which his own happiness, as well as the happiness of others, was interwoven. The Doctor remarks, that* soon after this time the execution of the reports of this institution became more complex and intricate. As the instances of resuscitation multiplied, he observes that new and improved modes of treatment suggested themselves to skilful practitioners; and that other species of apparent death than those hitherto treated, were also brought within the reach of art. These circumstances arising from the liberal spirit and unexampled fervour manifested by the medical assistants, in the prosecution of their life-saving views, concurred to render the task operose and complicated. But, he adds, all these difficulties sunk before the pleasing contemplation of the immense good that would result to mankind from it. In 1781, Dr. Hawes published "An Address to the King and Parliament of Great Britain, on preserving the Lives of the Inhabitants, and on regulating the Bills of Mortality." To the third edition of this work were made very considerable additions; particularly "Farther Hints for restoring Animation, and for preserving Health against the pernicious Influence of noxious vapours, or contaminated Air, by simple efficacious Means," in a letter to him by Dr. Fothergill. The mind of Dr. Hawes was uniformly and ardently employed in the general cause of humanity. His views of beneficence were by no means confined to the ob-

* In the Transactions of the Society from 1774 to 1784, published in 1796, by Dr. Hawes.

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ject connected with the institution of which he was the zealous advocate and unwearied promoter. His whole life was a constant exemplification of his motto; *Homo sum humani nihil a me alienum puto*. He did not suffer his exertions to abate, because he could not succeed in the first, second, or third attempt; but persevered with uncommon ardour till he could obtain the object he wished to promote for the good of others. Numerous are the instances of his anonymous appeals to the public liberality for the relief of virtuous indigence or unavoidable misery. In the year 1793, the introduction of the general use of cottons instead of silk, having occasioned, as was to be expected, a want of employment to the weavers of silk in Spitalfields, a great deal of disease, distress, and positive want, were the consequences. Dr. Hawes, in his capacity of physician to the London Dispensary, witnessed them with real anguish of mind, and lamented his own inability to afford relief. He made several appeals to the public, at length he became happily instrumental in preserving, from absolute ruin, nearly twelve hundred families. The following letter to a clergyman, is one, among a great many, which his humane and benevolent mind dictated on the occasion.

"REVEREND SIR,

"Permit me to address you on the present occasion, and to return you my most sincere thanks for your voluntary exertions in behalf of the distressed weavers. Believe, Sir, it is not in the power of language to describe their long and continued miseries; miseries not brought on by idleness, intemperance, or a dissolute course of life; human wretchedness, absolutely produced by want of employment. My profession obliges me daily to be an eye-witness to the severe distresses, trials, and afflictions, of these much to be pitied of our fellow-creatures. Whole families, without fire, without raiment, and without food; and, to add to the catalogue of human woes, three, four, and five, in many families languishing on the bed of sickness. I am sure, Sir, you will believe me, when I declare, that such scenes of complicated woe are too affecting to dwell upon: and therefore shall conclude with my most earnest wishes, that by your pleading in their behalf, other divines may be animated to the same pious undertaking; I am certain that public benevolence will prevent the premature death of many, will restore health to numbers, and afford the staff of life to thousands of afflicted families.

"I am, Reverend Sir, your most obedient humble servant, W. HAWES,

Physician to the London Dispensary."

Spital-Square, November 16, 1793.

About ten years ago, Dr. Letsom, who had succeeded Mr. Horsfall as treasurer of the Humane Society, resigned, and Dr. Hawes was chosen as his successor. He had previously discharged that part of the treasurer's office which consists in examining into the

claims for rewards, and paying them. He therefore still continued his laborious exertions for supporting and extending the influence of the institution, which he had fostered with all the attention, assiduity, and interest of a parent. Indeed, a man of less ardour, or zeal, or activity, must have failed in raising to that degree of eminence, which it now possesses, the Humane Society of London. The tide of prejudice, for many years, ran very strong against a set of men who presumed, or pretended to bring the dead to life. In other institutions, the subscribers have the means of affording relief to some sick or distressed neighbours, or have something to dispose of, some good they can personally confer; but, in this institution, there is nothing of the kind, which has been an obstacle to its establishment. Its patrons and promoters have, it is true, the godlike satisfaction of knowing they contribute towards preserving the lives of many of their fellow-creatures from premature death. They have a gratification too, of a very superior kind, afforded them at the anniversary festival; they see men, women, and children, whom they have contributed to rescue from an untimely death, walk in solemn and silent procession, expressing as they pass, their gratitude to God and to their benefactors. This is one of the most interesting and affecting scenes a man of feeling can witness; and it seldom fails to cause the tear of sympathy to steal down the cheeks of the spectators. It certainly required all the energy and undeviating perseverance of Dr. H. to place this institution in opposition to numerous difficulties, in that state of respectability and permanence in which he has left it; and to which such a cause is justly entitled. To the same zeal for saving the lives of his fellow-creatures, must we attribute his uniform attention to the establishment of similar societies in numerous towns of the united kingdom; and in various parts of Europe, America, and India. No man could be more alive to distress of every kind than Dr. Hawes; and to a great variety of which he was a constant witness in his attendance on the poor, as physician of the London and Surry Dispensaries. In many cases he found them more in want of nourishment than medicine; having told them what was necessary, he would afford them the means of procuring this nourishment, and hasten from them to prevent their overwhelming him with their gratitude. Instances too have frequently occurred of his overtaking persons in the street, whom he knew to be in great want; of his taking his hand from his pocket, and putting the means of relief into their hand, and passing quickly on. The instances of his benevolence, humanity, and real charity, must have been numerous; for many of those which are known, have been incidentally discovered. It was truly said of him in the Morning Chronicle, a day or two after his death, that he was a man of whom it may with the greatest truth be asserted,

asserted, that his only failings arose from an overflow of the milk of human kindness; that he was open and unsuspecting as noon-day; that his heart was always in his hand, and his benevolence unbounded; and that the tears and regrets of thousands would follow him to the grave, with the consolatory reflection that he is gone to receive the reward of a well-spent, active, useful, and virtuous life. As a friend, he was sincere, and without the least reserve. In him was no guile. To his family he was the affectionate friend, and indulgent father; and by whom he was most deservedly and tenderly beloved. His highest gratification was, to see those around him happy, and to contribute by every means in his power, to promote their pleasures and comfort. His manners were kind and conciliating; his temper frank, generous, and uncommonly cheerful. On the evening of Sunday, November 6, he was attacked with a very painful disease, which, though the skill and attention of Messrs. Cline and Addington

succeeded in mitigating, they could not remove. During this severe illness, his patience, composure, and resignation, were truly exemplary. The activity of his mind continued with him to the last; and to the last moment he was sensible. On Monday morning, December 5, he was, at six o'clock, remarking on something that was passing; at a quarter past six, he gently closed his eyes on this life, with a look of affection and tenderness to those of his family, who were then surrounding him. He was buried at Islington, on Tuesday December 13. Three mourning coaches, filled with his relatives, and a few of his most intimate friends attended him to the grave. To these were unexpectedly added, in the square, seven other mourning coaches, filled with those friends who were desirous of thus publicly manifesting their esteem for him, and accompanying him to his last abode in this world. The church was filled, and the sorrow for the loss of such a man was abundantly visible.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

* * Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MARRIED.] At Sunderland, Mr. Harrison Watson, to Miss Abigail Hunter.

At Middleton One Row, near Darlington, Thomas Wrightson, esq. of Easingwold, Yorkshire, to Miss Wade, of Northallerton.

At Durham, Mr. George Elliot, to Miss Deanham.—Mr. Thomas Hackforth, to Miss E. Blench.

At Stannington, Mr. William Towns, to Miss Anna Thompson, both of Newcastle.

At Newcastle, Mr. D. Akenhead, of the house of Turner and Akenhead, druggists, to Miss Wawn.—Mr. John Rosocamp, to Miss Barbara Harrison.—Mr. Garthwaite, of Lancaster, to Miss Eliz. Robson.

At Simonaburn, Mr. George Bewick, of Dunkirk, near Chollerford, to Miss Mary Bell, daughter of Mr. John B. of Hamshaugh.

At Barnardcastle, Thomas Suggett, esq. to Miss Ursilla Child.

At Gretna-Green, Paul Vaillant, esq. of Hexham, to Miss Inglish, of Craneshaugh.

Died.] At Thorneycroft, Mr. Ralph Spraggon, 70.

At the Forth, near Newcastle, Mr. James Hewson, 28.

At Newcastle, Henry Shadforth, esq. 69.—Mr. Thomas Angus, printer, 31.—Mrs.

Hunter, 66.—Mrs. Jane Winship, 72.—Mrs. Sarah Danson, 53.—Mr. Joshua Alder.—Mr. John Verty.—Mr. Wm. Robson, 53.

At Hexham, Mr. Joseph Charlton.

At Burnbank, Mr. Thomas Charlton, 90.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Cuitt.

At Hawick, Mr. Wm. Oliver, merchant.

At Lamesley, Mrs. Isabel Waister, 99.

At Newham Edge, Mr. Luke Weatherburn, 23.

At Morpeth, Mr. John Forster, 90.

The Rev. Henry Blackett, thirty-eight years rector of Bolden, in the county of Durham, 83.

At Chester-le-Street, Mrs. Eliz. Councilor, 65.

At Berwick, Mr. Service, 40.—Mr. Robert How, 71.

At Wooler, Mrs. Macdonald, wife of Mr. M. 79. They had been married fifty-seven years, during the last fifty of which there had not been a death in their family.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Bridekirk, James Spedding, esq. to Miss Ballantine, daughter of Lawion Dykes B. esq. of Cockermouth.

At Carlisle, William Priestley, esq. of Halifax, Yorkshire, to Miss Paley, daughter of the late Archdeacon P.

At

At Workington, Mr. Edward Hare, attorney, to Miss Betsey Bell.—Mr. Joseph Litt, surgeon, to Miss Udale.

At Heisket, John Graham, esq. of Calthwaite, in the Forest of Inglewood, to Mrs. M'Minnus.

At Cleator, John Birly, esq. to Mrs. Lindow, of Wood-End, near Egremont.

At Kendal, Mr. H. Robson, of Manchester, merchant, to Miss Mawson.

At Heversham, Mr. Thomas Jackson, jun. to Miss Nicholson, both of Lancaster.—Mr. John Addison, to Miss Nicholson, both of Beathwaite-Green, near Kendal.

At Darlington, Mr. Richard Scott, of Coxwold, to Miss Jane Thompson, of the King's-head Inn.

Died.] At Carlisle, on Wednesday, November 2, Mr. Chisholm, architect, aged 28. He was a native of Aberdeen, in North-Britain, in the University of which he received the elements of physical and moral science, on which his professional studies were grounded. The activity of his mind was shewn in the great progress which he made in architecture, engineering, and those parts of natural philosophy connected with them. But while he was studious to advance himself in his profession, he did not neglect those ornamental studies which qualify a man to take a part in elegant and polite conversation. His taste was improved by reading the best poets of ancient and modern times; and he had formed a style of writing which evinced a brilliant fancy and a poetical imagination. Mr. Chisholm, till a few days previous to his death, enjoyed good health, and was ever active in promoting and superintending the works on which he was employed. On the Thursday preceding he was out taking different levels on the river Caldew, from which the projected water-works were to take their source. On Sunday he went on a visit to John Losh, esq. of Wood-side, from which place he returned home indisposed; shortly after, his illness increased, and though the best medical assistance was administered, and every attendance that friendship or humanity could dictate, yet his disorder proved mortal, and deprived the world of a man of integrity and of worth! It has too often been our lot to lament the aspiring genius cut short by the hand of death, and to mourn for the vacuum which it leaves behind it; but never could regret or lamentation be more feelingly bestowed than on the subject of this short memorial. From the union of moral excellence and ingenuity in his profession, from the amenity of his manners, and from the justness of his observations, he had conciliated universal esteem, admiration, and respect: and never did the grave close upon a man more useful, nor more entitled to the esteem and reverence of his survivors. It is supposed that he died in consequence of the bursting of an artery at the heart.

At the house of his son-in-law James Forster, esq. the Rev. John Farrer, aged 73, vicar of Stanwix, in this county, and minister of the perpetual curacies of Witton-le-Wear, and Hamsterly, in the county of Durham. He was many years teacher of the school at Witton, which, by his unparalleled exertions, he raised to a pitch of eminence rarely excelled. In the death of this worthy divine, the established church has lost one of its most strenuous supporters, the poor a liberal benefactor, and his family and connections an invaluable friend. His private virtues were only surpassed by his zeal for the religion of that master, whose example it was ever the ardent wish of his life to imitate.—Mr. James Blake, 84.—Mr. William Lamb, jun. 43.—Mr. Archibald Simpson, 70.—Mrs. Irwin, wife of Mr. I. schoolmaster, 78.

At Newbaths Hall, Mr. Edward Bowman.

At Newtown, near Carlisle, Mr. William Morris.

At Newby, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Robert Bailiff, 28.

At Penrith, Mr. George Allen, many years master of the Lion Inn, 66.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Edward Grears, 29.

At Workington, Mr. Leonard Spears, 42.—Mr. Jonathan Hayton, 38.—John Fawcett, esq. merchant, and late manager of the co-partnership firm of Messrs. Wilton, Wood, and Co. a young man whose candid and independent principles, combined with his extensive concerns in trade, render his death a public loss.

At Natland Beck, near Kendal, Mr. Richard Wilson, 80.

At Newbiggin, near Penrith, Mrs. Ann Johnston, 95.

At Dacre, near Penrith, Mr. Wm. Sles, 38.

At Brampton, Mr. John Hodgson.

At Kendal, Mr. Thomas Beilby, of Doncaster, Yorkshire, celebrated as a preserver of birds, and proprietor of the travelling museum.

YORKSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to establish in this county a seminary, on a liberal and rather extensive scale, under the denomination of "The County Grammar School," for the education of the children of Protestant Dissenters: the course of education to comprehend the English, French, Latin and Greek languages, arithmetic, geography, history, and belles lettres. The utility, not to say absolute necessity, of establishments of this nature, amongst a large, increasing, and, in some respects, opulent body of men, whose children have not access to the national seats of learning, requires not to be insisted upon. It will strike the community by which these benefits are to be enjoyed, with sufficient force to insure the accomplishment of a design that must, in no inconsiderable degree elevate the

rank of that community in the state, and secure to their descendants the combined advantages of a classical and religious education.

At the annual meeting of the members of the Hull Subscription Library, held at the Library-room, the treasurer (Mr. J. N. Crossie) read to the meeting a history of the institution, from its foundation, which he had been requested to draw up by the unanimous wish of the subscribers assembled at a former annual meeting. This history was ordered to be printed. The annual accounts of the Library were then read and passed. From them it appears, that the number of subscribers is 463; and that the amount of books purchased this year, in the different classes of literature, including binding, is £891. 5s. 3d.

Married.] At Halifax, Captain Porter, of the Harriet, to Mary, eldest daughter of Captain Woodhead, of Elland.

At Leeds, Thomas Moore, esq. of the Isle of Man, to Mrs. Gooch.

At Skelbrook, Mr. Fenton, son of Colonel Fenton, of Sheffield, to Miss Lucy Mapplebeck, of the former place.

At Whitby, Lieut. Jones, of the royal navy, son of Thomas Jones, esq. collector of excise at that place, to Miss Langborne.

At Thornton, Mr. Clarke, of Castlethorpe, near Selby, to Miss Webster, daughter of the Rev. Robert W. rector of Thorpe-Vassel, and curate of the Holy Trinity Church, Hull.

At Nafferton, William Wheatley, esq. of Worksop Lodge, Nottingham, to Miss Harriet Laybourn, daughter of Christopher L. esq.

At Watton Abbey, Charles John Berkeley, M.D. of Beverley, to Miss Frances Harriet Pennyman, youngest daughter of the late Sir James P. bart.

At Sutton, Mr. James Spence, son of Captain S. of Hull, to Miss Mary Glover.

Died.] At Leeds, Mr. Richard Paley, many years a considerable soap boiler and general merchant.—Mrs. Hartley, 83.—Mrs. Isabella Shaw.—Mrs. Ann Atkinson, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas A. town-clerk of this borough, 69.—Mrs. Hargrave.—Mrs. Thompson, wife of William T. esq. banker, 78.—Mr. Benjamin North, 83.—Mrs. Yorke, wife of Whittle Y. esq. one of the aldermen of this borough.—Mr. Benjamin Radcliffe, 44.

At Halifax, Mr. Williams, many years drawing-master to several academies in that town and neighbourhood.

At Wakefield, Mr. Labron, formerly of the Red Lion, Pontefract.—Mr. Morville, 55.

At Northowram, Mrs. Ellis, wife of the Rev. Mr. E. minister of the Baptist Meeting there.

At Huddersfield, Mrs. Garnet, wife of Mr. C. bookeller.

At Dewsbury, Mrs. Sykes, sister of F. S. esq.

Aged 65, Mr. G. Hobson, of Middleham,

surgeon. He left his own house apparently in the most perfect health, to visit a patient at the distance of a few miles only: immediately on his arrival there, he complained of uneasiness at his stomach, and after taking a little refreshment his head was affected, he instantly sunk back in his chair, and expired without a groan. In the exercise of a long and laborious professional life, he ever supported the character of a skilful and humane practitioner, a man of modest manners, and impeached integrity.

At Tickhill, near Doncaster, the Rev. Wm. Crowther, M. A. late of Sidney-College, Cambridge, 26.—Mr. Jonathan Alderson, attorney.

At Howden, John Schofield, esq.

At Whitby, Mr. Joseph Gardiner.—Mr. Nicholas Rippon, 82.

At Rossington, Eleanor, eldest daughter of the Rev. James Stovin, D.D. rector of that place, 17.

At Howsham, Mr. John Hudson, chief constable for the division of Buckrose, in the East Riding.

At Bridlington, Miss Mary Frost, 68.

At Wetherby Common, near Wakefield, Mrs. Holdsworth, 61.

At Gibraltar, Mr. Joshua Markland, youngest son of Edward M. esq. of Leeds.

At Scoftorp, near Skipton, in Craven, Thomas Preston, esq. 59.

At Hull, in the workhouse, Alice Potts, 103. She was born at Sunderland, and used to say that she was the first child baptized in that church.—Mr. Thomas Brown, 46.—Mrs. Dickinson, wife of Mr. Stephen D. attorney.—Mr. James Maxwell, 33.—Mrs. Oller, 68.

At Wath, near Rotherham, Mr. Christopher Scaife, an eminent horse jockey, aged 62. He was training groom to the late Lord Rockingham; and was continued in that situation, by Earl Fitzwilliam, until the 17th of May last, when he retired, and was succeeded by his son, Mr. John Scaife. At the races at Stamford, in 1793, Mr. Scaife was engaged to ride Sir William Lowther's Minion, by Magnet, for the Hunter's Stakes, when, before starting, she unfortunately fell backwards with him and broke his collar bone, several ribs, and otherwise hurt him, so as to incapacitate him from riding again. He was a respectable man, and has died lamented by many friends.

At Pontefract, aged 75, Mr. Thomas Oxley, senior, surgeon and apothecary. He practised in his profession upwards of fifty years with a reputation which has only been surpassed by his honesty and benevolence.

LANCASHIRE.

There are at present in the Liverpool house of industry nearly 1100 persons, men, women, and children, who are maintained (as far as respects nutriment) at the moderate expence of about 2s. 4d. each per week. They are, nevertheless, fed upon the best provisions,

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sions, and, in general, look remarkably healthy and contented. In this populous parish, the poor rates are lower than in almost any other large town in the kingdom. The great bulk of the money collected by the poor rates is expended in allowances to the out-poor, which require a sum little short of 7000*l.* per annum.

The respective proprietors of the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, and of the Leeds and Liverpool canal, have at length agreed to unite the two by extending the Leeds and Liverpool from Wigan to Leigh. This great undertaking will be of immense advantage to the towns of Liverpool and Manchester, as well as to the manufacturers and other inhabitants on the line, on account of the cheapness and facility which will then attend the transmit of goods of every description between the first manufacturing town, and the second sea-port in the British empire. There are only seven miles to cut.

Married.] At Manchester, Mr. Benjamin Gibson, to Miss Charlotte Peele, daughter of Laurence P. esq.

At Lancaster, the Rev. P. S. Charier, dissenting minister, to Miss Paget.

At Bury, Mr. Ledward, of Liverpool, to Miss Ortt, daughter of the Rev. Richard O.

At Liverpool, Mr. S. Samuel, of Manchester, to Miss C. Yates, daughter of Mr. Y. engraver. This is the third brother married to a third sister.—R. Clowes, esq. to Miss Foulkes, daughter of the late Bromfield F. esq.—Captain James Smith, to Miss Smith.

John, son of Richard Cardwell, esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Birley, esq. of Blackburn.

At Winwick, Mr. J. Woods, jun. of Liverpool, to Miss Frances Ann Barlow, niece to the Rev. Mr. B.

At Blackburn, Thomas Carr, esq. of that place, to Miss Alicia Chew, of Billington.

At Middleton, Joseph Wrigley, esq. of Gigg, near Bury, to Miss Whitworth.

At Oldham, Abraham Milne, esq. of Shaw, to Miss Ann Crompton, daughter of Abel C. esq. of Rush Croft.

Died.] At Prescot, aged 27, Mrs. Richmal Bispham, wife of Mr. Thomas B. Her memory will live long in the remembrance of her family, and her death will be lamented by her relatives and friends with no common feelings of sorrow and regret.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Topping.—Mr. John Hartley, an out pensioner of Chelsea hospital, 85.—Mr. William Addison, father of Robert A. esq. of Cockerham-hall, 84.—Mrs. Wilson, 62.

At Skerton, near Lancaster, Mr. George Skerton, officer of excise, 74.

At Liverpool, Mr. William Handley, 36.—Mr. Richard Norris, 25.—Mrs. Long, 82.—Mr. John Proctor, of the customs, 36.—Mrs. Hardy, 41.—Mr. Charles Savage, 37.—Mr. W. Horton, 38.—Mrs. Freme, 75.—Mr.

Thomas Crane, 60.—Mrs. Gregson, wife of Mr. G. and grand-daughter of George Leigh, esq. of Sughterington, Cheshire.

At Blackburn, Mrs. Chippendall, relict of Thomas C. esq.

At Toxteth Park, near Liverpool, Mrs. Mercer, wife of Mr. M. surgeon and daughter of Mr. James Whittle, of Ardwick, near Manchester, 38,

At Runcorn, Mr. Robert Jannion.

At Oak Hill, near Manchester, Mrs. Smith, wife of Samuel S. esq.

At Clarkesfield, near Oldham, Mrs. Lee, wife of James L. esq.

At Preston, Mrs. Scott, wife of Mr. Henry S. of the White Lion inn.

At Ribchester Bridge, aged 80, Richard Carradice; who, seventy-seven years since, lost his sight by the small-pox. In the year 1798, when in his 70th year, he walked from Blackburn to Porchester, in Hampshire, upwards of two hundred miles to visit his son, and pushed a hand-cart before him all the way. A very short time before his death he could contrive to thread the smallest needles.

At Manchester, Mr. Philip Adolphus Ross, a native of Dresden in Saxony, formerly clerk to Messrs. Green, Byfield, and Co. 49.

—Richard Clough, esq. To manners the most unassuming and inoffensive, was united a spirit of active benevolence; particularly towards his numerous relations, by whom he was regarded as a common father. In his extensive commercial concerns, his integrity and scrupulous observance of his engagements, insured him general respect and esteem.—Mr. William Radford, 45.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Edward Evans, to Miss Ann Ormes, second daughter of Mr. Thomas O. late of Ecclestone.

At Astbury, the Rev. Hugh Williams, of Stone, to Ellen, third daughter of the late Thomas Cartwright, esq. of Old House Green.

Died.] At Christleton, the Rev. Thomas Mostyn, rector of Christleton, one of the prebendaries, and sub-dean of Chester cathedral, and uncle to Sir Thomas Mostyn, of Mostyn, in the county of Flint.

At Chester, Mr. Nash, storekeeper of the castle.

At Darnhall, Thomas Corbett, esq. 79.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Morley, Mr. Richard Allsop, to Miss Patience Shaw.

At Heanor, Mr. B. Cartwright, of Nottingham, to Miss Holmes.

Died.] At Biggin, Mrs. Ruth Rooth, wife of Mr. John R.

At Stanton by Bridge, Mr. Cooper.

At Duffield, Mr. William Baggaley, 26.

At Etwall, Charles Morley, 84. He lost his sight in his youth from the small-pox, and received benefit from Etwall hospital sixty-eight years, being appointed a member of that charity in 1740; and continued in

the hospital till within the last eighteen years, when he married, and by the rules of the charity was necessarily expelled, but the governors allowed him a pension till his death. He had such an apprehension of being buried alive, that some years ago he purchased a knife, and agreed to give a fellow almsman a guinea to cut his head off with it after his death; but being himself the survivor, he afterwards contracted with an eminent surgeon to open his body, which was accordingly done.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At West Bridgeford, Mr. John Alcock, of Nottingham, to Miss Mary Singlehurst.

At Nottingham, Mr. James Elliott, to Mrs. Unwin.—Mr. Musson, of Westhorpe, to Miss Eliz. Sanders, of Beanvale.—Mr. Smith, to Miss Gee.—Mr. Kitchen, of Thurgarton, to Miss Robinson.

At Shelford, Mr. John Rose, of Ratcliffe, to Miss Ashwell.

At Newark, Mr. John Wright, stationer, to Miss Smalley.

Died.] At Thoresby Park, Albert Aldenburgh, and John Aldenburgh, twin sons of Rear-admiral Bentinck.

At Tuxford, Richard Berks, esq. late adjutant in the Nottingham militia. He served as lieutenant of marines at the taking of Quebec, under General Wolfe.

At Nottingham, Mr. William Leavers, son of Mr. John L. 21.—Mr. Thomas Robinson, of the Crown and Anchor.—Mr. Mottram.—Mr. Croftland.—Mr. Joseph Hill, 46. He died of hydrophobia, occasioned by the bite of a mad dog about seven weeks before his decease.—Mr. George Sanson, 30.—Mrs. Guest, wife of Mr. Charles G.—Mr. George Richards, 17.—Miss Thorpe, only remaining daughter of Mr. Joseph T.

At Hucknall Terkard, Mrs. Belfher.

At Westhorpe, Mrs. Claye, wife of the Rev. William C. 31.

At Cropwell Butler, near Bingham, Mr. John Newton, many years a preacher in the methodist connexion.

At Ollerton, Mrs. Doncaster, 72.

At Southwell, Mr. Nicholson, senior.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A person engaged in digging near the entrenchments which surround the castle at Bourn, lately discovered a small urn, containing upwards of sixty Roman coins. One of them is an *aureus* of Nero; the others are *denarii* and *sestertii* of Constantine, Augustus, and Maximilian.

Married.] At Gainsborough, Henry Smith, esq. to Rachael, eldest daughter of William Etherington, esq.—Richard Sharpe, esq. of Wing, Rutland, to Miss Sherwin, widow of the Rev. Roby S. rector of Ashwell.

At Thornton, near Barton upon Humber, John Chapman, esq. of Gainsborough, to Miss Woodall.

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Died.] At Stamford, Mr. Boughton, formerly an eminent attorney at King's Cliffe, and latterly sub-librarian at the Subscription Room in Stamford.

At Kirton Lindsey, aged nearly 100, Mrs. Letitia Bullock, the last of the once considerable family of Osgoode, of Osgoode, in this county.

At Gainsborough, Miss M. Buxton, eldest daughter of Captain John B. of the Hope, London trader, who has been some time a prisoner of war in France.—Mr. B. Johnson.

At Great Steeping, Mr. John Bond.

At Lincoln, Mr. Stephen Toyne, 71.

At Burgh, in the Marsh, Mr. R. Woods.—Mrs. Jane Jollands.

At Belingborough, Miss Ann Ellis, second daughter of the Rev. Seth E. of Great Hale.

At Horkstow, the Rev. Mr. Robinson, vicar of that place.

At Hannah cum Hagnaby, Mr. William Fenwick.

At Wootton, near Barton, Mr. Thomas Morris.

A few days ago, at Whaplode, near Spalding, aged eighty-five years, Mr. Golding, a respectable farmer and grazier, well known as one of the warmest votaries of Bacchus. For many years his constant answer to those who congratulated him on his attaining to so patriarchal an age, was "Aye, and yet when I die you will all say I killed myself by drinking!"

At Louth, Simon Waters, gent. many years master of the White Hart Inn, Spilsby.

At Stamford, Mr. Patrick, clerk to the collector of excise, 33.

At Nettleham, Mr. Samuel Pashley, 78.

At Pilsgate Mr. Malmesbury, 81.

At Sleaford, John Simpson, gent. 38.

At Blankney, Mr. J. Brown, house-steward to C. Chaplin, esq. M. P. for this county.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. John Moore, of Aylestone, to Miss Leach, eldest daughter of Thos. L. gent.—Mr. Underwood, to Mrs. Smith, of the Three Cranes Inn.

At Market Harborough, Mr. Corral, to Caroline, fifth daughter of Charles Frisby, esq. of Stratford Green, Essex.

At Loughborough, Mr. Wm. Henshaw, of Derby, to Mrs. Hopkinson, of the Red Lion Inn, at the former place.

At Hinckley, Mr. Hall, of Burton Hastings, Warwickshire, to Mrs. Allen.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Henry Lenton.—Mrs. Farmer, mother of the late Rev. Dr. F. master of Emanuel College Cambridge, and the Hon. Mrs. Byron, 96.—She retained her faculties until the last moment, usually read without spectacles, and attended to her domestic concerns, till within a short period of her death.—Mrs. Harthall, relief of John H. gent.—Mr. Pettifer, of the Three Cranes Inn.

At Thornton, George Buckley, gent.

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At Market Harborough, Mr. George Stapleford.

At Hinkley, Mr. Lee.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Penn, Mr. Morse, of Bedworth mill, to Ann, second daughter of the late Thos. Bate, esq.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Burs, to Miss Hill.

At West Brunswick, Mr. Arthur Gilbert, to Miss Hudley, daughter of J. H. esq.

J. Brown, esq. of Castle Hayes, near Burton on Trent, to Ann, youngest daughter of W. Sagar, esq. of Southfield, near Colne, Lancashire.

Died.] At Acton Trussell, near Stafford, Mrs. Hall, 99.

At Penkridge, Mrs. Reynolds, late of the new house, near Gnosall.

At Burton on Trent, Mr. Edward Hodson.—The Rev. Hugh Jones, 68.

Aged 69, the Rev. T. Moss, minister of Trentham and Brierly Hill, author of the Beggar's Petition and other poetical pieces.

WARWICKSHIRE.

All those who take a lively interest in the welfare of children in the lower classes of society, will be gratified to hear, that a liberal subscription is entered into in Birmingham, to enable Mr. Lancaster to establish a school in that town, upon his new, cheap and expeditious plan, for instructing poor children in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Wm. Read, to Miss Amy Benson, daughter of Wm. B. gent. of Springhill.—Mr. James Taylor, of the New inn, Halesowen, to Miss Harriet Redfearn.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Charles Wilday, master of the Shakspere Tavern for the last 25 years.—Mrs. Ann Hodges, 83.—Mr. Thomas Hutton, 32.—Mrs. Styles, wife of Mr. S. of the Royal Hotel.—Mrs. Hirons, 94.—Mrs. W. Leay, wife of Wm. L. esq. of Liverpool, daughter of the late James Yates, esq. of this town 36—Miss Mary Matthews, daughter of the late Mr. M. master of the free school, Sheet Lane.—Mr. John Blews, 21.—Mr. John Hazeldine, formerly a respectable drawing-master, 86.—Mrs. Watton, 72.

At Erdington, Mrs. Fidgeon, wife of Mr. Thos. F. merchant.

At Harborne, Frederic, the infant son of George Simcox, esq.

At Rugby Mill, Mrs. Russell, wife of Mr. Joseph R. of Liek Wollon, near Warwick.

At Brades, Wm. Hunt, esq.

At Warwick, Mr. Robert Bruce.—Mrs. Parsons.

At Stratford upon Avon, Mr. John Roberts, 70.

At Coventry, Mrs. May, 34.

At Ettinsal, Mrs. Whitehouse, daughter of the late Mr. Thos. Elvins, of Birmingham.

At Sutton, Mrs. Arden, wife of Humphry A. esq.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Bridgworth, Mr. Chapman of London, to Miss Jemima Langford, youngest daughter of Mr. John L.

At Halesowen, Mr. T. Hill, of Dudley, to Miss Powell, only daughter of Wm. P. esq. of High Fields, near the former place.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Rogers, of the Castle and Falcon, to Mrs. White.

Miss Shuller of Eyton, to Lieut. Arkinstall, of the Shropshire militia.

Died.] At Ludlow, at an advanced age, that eccentric character, William Purflow, self-titled esquire, well known to many persons, besides his neighbours, for having some years ago so tamed two hedge-hogs as to make them perambulate the streets with him, in a degree of discipline and subjection which astonished the beholders. In the early part of his life he was a soldier, and served under "the old Cock of the Rock" during its siege by the Spaniards. His latter years have been chiefly supported by the bounties of his opulent and benevolent neighbours. Though in the utmost degree of penury and wretchedness, he would never submit to receive parochial relief; and several years ago, he had saved seven pounds, which he deposited in custody of a friend, for the express purpose of defraying his funeral expences; that even his interment might not be chargeable to the parish funds. Of this sum, three-fourths remained untouched at the day of his death. His form was athletic, his constitution robust, and his features discovered a firm heroic spirit. Had he been placed in more fortunate circumstances for the exhibition of that spirit he would probably have been a hero of prominent merit. During several years past, rheumatic lameness, occasioned and confirmed by his hard manner of living, compelled him to hobble to eternity upon crutches. In principles he was strictly honest; in manners, civil and inoffensive, except when inebriated, as he too often was by the donations of travellers and military officers; on which occasions, he was frequently conveyed home in a single-wheeled chariot, to the no small amusement of boys, and adults. Briefly, he was at heart a man of genuine integrity and independence of soul; and, so far poor Purflow has left thousands of survivors who are not his equals.

At Whitchurch, the Rev. Mr. Molland.—Mr. Green, 96.—Mrs. Wycherley, relief of Dan. W. esq. 68.

At Acton Reynold, Mrs. Sherratt.

At Oswestry, Mr. Evan Jones.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Hollis.—Mr. Rawlins, sen. 50.—Mr. Parkes.—Mrs. Marriott.

At Redbrook, near Whitchurch, Mrs. Lee, mother of Joseph L. esq. 79.

At Felton Butter, Mrs. Price.

At Cardington, Mrs. Mapp.

At Trodlesley Hall, Mr. Wm. Jones.—Lieutenant John Fallows, of the North and West Shropshire Local Militia.

WORCESTER.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Oldswinford, Mr. Wm. Erwin, of Liverpool, to Miss Ann Bates, of Stourbridge.

The Rev. John Rawlins, of Croftorne, to Mrs. Osborne, of Elmley Castle.

At Evesham, Mr. Chattaway, of Alcester, to Miss Doyle, of the White Hart Inn.

Mr. Downes, druggist, of Worcester, to Miss Ann Robeson, youngest daughter of the late Mr. R. of Droitwich.

Died.] At Henwick, Mr. John Hall, sen. At Bransford, Joseph, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Hurdman.

At Droitwich, Mr. James Priddey, 69. At Moreton Hall, near Inkberrow, Mr. Lamb.

At Elmley Rectory, Mr. Wm. Glaze, 37. At Norton, Mr. Philip Brewer, sen. 75.

At Tenbury, Mrs. Hazley. At Bengeworth, Mrs. Clarke, 101. Her sister died a few months since, in her 99th year.

At Evesham, Mr. Thos. Suffield, jun. At Clifton upon Teme, Mrs. Holland, 86.

At the Hill, near Worcester, Mr. James Hickman, 71.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Brobury, Mr. Wm. Heywood, of Cannog, Radnorshire, to Miss E. Cowdell.

Died.] At Richard's Castle, the infant son of the Rev. R. Halifax.

At Leominster, the Rev. James Morris, B. A. late of Balliol College, Oxford, youngest son of John M. esq. 23.

At the Broad meadows, near Hay, Mr. Thos. Brace, formerly of Fenchurch-street, London, 89.

At Trereddow, near Ross, Mr. Thos. Wathan, 19.

At Ross, Mr. John Clarke.

At Credenhill, Mrs. Eckley, mother of J. E. esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Weston-upon-Avon, the Rev. John Lancaster, of Hinckley, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Adkins, of Miltwote.

At Cirencester, Daniel Mills, esq. of Sutgrove, to Hester, second daughter of the late John Howse, esq. of Winsor.

At Hawkesbury, Mr. Thomas Oldland, of Monk's Mill, to Miss E. Fox, of Hillsley.

Died.] At Wick, near Berkeley, Mr. William Bennett, a respectable farmer. Mr. B. and two of his sons, whilst out in one of the adjoining fields, during a thunder-storm, in the month of November, 1807, were struck down by the lightning, and one of the youths and a cow were killed on the spot. Although the two survivors sustained but a momentary shock, neither of them has enjoyed such a good state of health as before the accident.

At Painswick, the Rev. Henry Cay Adams. At Gloucester, Mrs. Melsom.

At Cirencester, on his way to the Hotwells,

C. Gibbs, esq. late an officer in the royal marines.

At Dymock, Mr. John Jenkins.

At Stroud, Mr. Daniel Bloxsome.

At Butler's Court, near Cheltenham, Mr. Thomas Pearce.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The following subjects are proposed at Oxford for the Chancellor's prizes, for the year ensuing, viz.—For Latin verses—“Corinthus.”

—For an English Essay—“The love of our country.”—The Vice-Chancellor has received a donation of 20*l.* which will be given to the author of the best composition in English verse, on the following subject—“John the Baptist.”—The first and last of the above subjects are intended for those gentlemen of the University who have not exceeded four years from the time of their matriculation; and the others for such as have exceeded four, but not completed seven years.

Married.] At Haddenham, near Thame, Mr. William Henry Clarkson, schoolmaster, to Miss Gibson.

At Watlington, Mr. Merry, of Bishops-gate-street, London, to Philippa, second daughter of Joseph Churchill, esq.

Died.] At Witney, Mrs. A. Leake, sister of Mr. L. solicitor.

At Lidstone, Mr. John Morris.

At Middleton Stoney, Mrs. Trafford, wife of Mr. William T.

At Oxford, Mr. William Dodd, many years a faithful servant of Exeter college.

At Adderbury, in his 51st year, Mr. Thomas Woolston, upwards of twenty-nine years master of the reputable boarding school in that place.

At his house at Benson, in the 73d year of his age, Samuel Waring, esq.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Swanbourne, James Hamilton, esq. to Miss Harriet Wynne.

Died.] At Boveney, Jane, wife of Montague Grover, esq.

At St Ives, Mrs. Greene, wife of Mr. G. attorney.

At High Wycombe, Charles Ward, esq. alderman and twice mayor of that borough.

—Mrs. Anne Hitchcock, sister of the late Richard W. esq. recorder of that borough, and the last of that very ancient family for centuries resident at Munsford, in the parish of Chalfont, St. Peters.—Mrs. Mayne.

At Aylesbury, Mr. James, attorney, 35.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At North Mymms, John Vernon, esq. of the 92d Light Dragoons, to Miss Elizabeth Casamajor, second daughter of Justinian, C. esq. of Potterell.

At Totteridge, John Ede, esq. of King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street, London, to Miss Fiott, eldest daughter of the late John F. esq.

Died.] At Hitchin, Mr. Joseph Halstead, upwards of thirty years clerk to W. Wilshire,

shire, an eminent conveyancer of that place, 60.—Mrs. Margaret Allbury, 78.

At St. Alban's, Robert Hodgson, esq. 67.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bedford, Mr. Porter, of Saffron Walden, Essex, to Mrs. Palmer.

Died.] At Silsoe, Joseph Pawsey, esq. 64.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The intended line of the Grand Union Canal, to unite with the Grand Junction, is abandoned, for one of a shorter extent by seven miles, which will join the Oxford canal at Braunston. The very recent discovery of so great a saving of space will prevent the intended application to parliament in the ensuing session; nevertheless, there is a probability of an early completion, and a very increased value to the proprietors, as the money already subscribed is expected to prove sufficient for the completion of the new line. The Northamptonshire and Leicestershire Union Canal Property will be much improved by the plan now adopted, shares having sold from 39*l.* to 40*l.*; and from the certainty of the progress of the new line, the estimation of the Old Union Canal Shares may be very speedily expected to advance at least to their original value.

Married.] At Bugbrook, Mr. Glover, to Miss Sheppard, both of Daventry.

At Floore, Mr. Wm. Roddis, to Miss Susannah Roddis.—Mr. Edward Flowers, to Miss Collett.

At Northampton, Mr. Linney, of London, to Miss Johnson, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. J. dissenting minister.

Died.] At Thorpe Abchurch, Mr. Wm. Priestley

At Little Everdon, Mr. John Goodman, 27.

At Holdenby, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. John W. 75.

At Tiffield, Mr. Wm. Plowman, 84.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Neats, Mr. James Swepson, to Miss Sarah Leonard, of New Inn, Beds.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. Reynolds, of the Dolphin Inn.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Newton, Isle of Ely, Mr. Robert West, to Miss Sarah Ream.

At Wisbech, Mr. Johnson Elsey, to Miss Walton, of Friday Bridge, in the parish of Elm.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. John Jones, master of the Dog and Duck public-house.—Mrs. Cocher, relict of Mr. John C.

At Chatteris, Mrs. Sewell, wife of Mr. John S.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At North Yarmouth, Captain Bradby, of his Majesty's ship Calypso, to Miss Catherine Douglas, second daughter of Admiral D. commander in chief at Yarmouth.

C. J. Clifton, esq. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, to Miss Catherine Molyneux, eldest

daughter of the Rev. Charles M. rector of Garboldisham, in this county.

At Hopton, James Turner, esq. of Yarmouth, to Miss Sayers

Died.] At North Elmham, Wm. Chambers, gent. 80.

At Wymondham, Mr. Robert Bush, 64.

At Heningham, Mrs. Goodear, wife of Mr. James G. of the Half Moon, West Smithfield, 21

At Thorpe, Mr. Benjamin Brinded, 22.

At Holt, Mr. Isaac Strange, 76.

At Yarmouth, Robert Johnson, esq. surgeon of his Majesty's ship Monarch, 24.

SUFFOLK.

At a numerous meeting of gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood of Ipswich, held at the Town hall, for the purpose of considering of a plan for erecting a Suite of Public Rooms in that town, a large subscription for shares of 50*l.* each was immediately entered into, and a committee appointed to forward the object of the meeting.

Married.] At Eye, the Rev. R. Rolfe, of Sahen Toney, Norfolk, to Miss Rose, only daughter of John R. esq.

Mr. S. Harwood, jun. of Belstead Hall, to Miss Corsbie, daughter of Joseph C. esq. of Stanton.

At Gazeley, Benjamin Cornell, gent. of Barrow, to Miss Ann Cornell, daughter of Wm. C. gent. of Needham-street

At Stonham Aspal, Captain Gore Browne, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Eliza Theed.—J. Turner, esq. banker, of Halesworth, to Miss Mary Ann Sayers, second daughter of J. S. esq. of Hopton

At Ipswich, Capt. Mitcham, of the 24th regiment, to Miss Coote, daughter of the late Capt. C.

Died.] At Newmarket, Mr. John Hilton, many years judge of the course at Newmarket, Epsom, and Bibury, and publisher of the Race Lists at the former place. He was greatly and justly esteemed by all ranks on the turf, being a man of inoffensive manners and strict integrity.

At Ipswich, Miss Forsett, who was a considerable legatee under the will of the late Lord Chedworth.

At Yoxford, Mr. John Smith, 62.

At Farnham St. Mary, near Bury, Mr. John Last.

At Stradbrook, Mr. Simon Borrett, sen. 75.

At Beccles, in the 71st year of his age, Henry Alexander, esq. who formerly commanded the forces of the Nabob of Arcot. By his military skill and daring courage, he early raised himself to rank and affluence; and by his strict integrity through life, he deservedly obtained the respect of all who knew him.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Leyton, the Rev. E. Repton, to Mary Ellis, eldest daughter of the Hon. Joseph Herbert, president of his Majesty's Council of the island of Montserrat.

At

At Halsted, Mr. Joseph Peckover, of the Bank, Colchester, to Miss Greenwood, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas G.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mrs. Straight.

At Colchester, Mrs. Matthewman.

At Nelmes, near Hornchurch, Richard Newman Harding Newman, esq. He was in the commission of the peace for the county, and joined to the inflexible integrity of the magistrate, the best qualifications that can adorn the gentleman and the philanthropist.

At Writtle, Mr. John Bond, 21.

At Bloys Farm, Steeple Bumstead, Mrs. Rist.

KENT.

Married.] At Tunbridge-Wells, Thomas Jenkinson, esq. of Margaret-street, Cavendish square, London, to Miss Eliza Guilliod, of Bond street.

At Strood, Mr. T. Holding, of the Cape of Good Hope, to Miss Maria Eason, eldest daughter of — E. esq. of the royal navy.

J. Sladen, esq. of Ripple Court, to Etheldred, eldest daughter of Kingsman St. Barbe, esq.

Died.] At Park House, Maidstone, the residence of Stewart Erskine, esq. his brother in law, Captain Thomas Reed, of his Majesty's 33d regiment of foot, an officer of merit, and universally esteemed.

SURRY.

Married.] At Ewell, Henry Bridges, esq. to Miss Dalrymple, daughter of Colonel D. late of the queen's regiment of foot.

At Richmond, Mr. Thomas Perrin, jun. of Bristol, to Miss Crapping, daughter of Michael C. esq. of Kennington.

Died.] At Hallgrove, Henrietta, youngest daughter of Ralph Leycester, jun. esq.

At Chertsey, Mrs. Dundas, relict of Mr. D. surgeon.

At Milton Place, the seat of her father, of a deep decline, the lovely, amiable, and accomplished, Miss Priscilla Wyatt, youngest daughter of Richard Wyatt, esq.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Lewes, Mr. Ellman, to Miss Whiteman, of Keymer

At Angmering, John Holmwood, esq. son of Captain H. to Miss Leah Hopkins, daughter of Joseph H. late of Leominster Lodge, near Arundel.

Died.] At Battle barracks, Lieutenant and Assistant-Surgeon Allen, of the Northumberland militia.

At Alfriston, Mr. John Kidd.

At Brighton, John Parker, esq. of Muswell-hill.

HAMPSHIRE.

Bellevue, the late domain of Josias Jackson, esq. representative in parliament for Southampton, is intended, in the ensuing spring, to undergo great alterations. The lawn, which commands the most picturesque and beautiful scenery of the banks of the river Itchen and Southampton Water, is to be sold out in large allotments for building a crescent, and will, from its situation, afford an advantageous spe-

culation, particularly to those who look forward to the value of land in that neighbourhood on the return of peace. The superfluous buildings adjoining the mansion house are to be taken down, so as to make it a compact residence for any gentleman of moderate fortune; and the intended improvements, when completed, will be highly ornamental to the environs of the town.

Married.] At Guernsey, the Hon. Wiloughby Bertie, of the royal navy, to Miss Catnarine Jane Sanders, who, as Miss Fisher, of the Plymouth theatre, so often afforded high gratification to the public.

Died.] At Cowes, Isle of Wight, Richard Sykes, esq. only surviving brother of Sir Francis Sykes, bart. M.P. for Wallingford.

At Winchester, T. Scott, esq. late of the island of Tobago, 25.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Siend, Mr. J. Shaire, of Bradford, to Miss Eliz. Redman, second daughter of Mr. R. of Siend Park.

At Salisbury, Mr. Joseph Bradby, jun. of Milford, to Miss Ann Young.

Died.] At Chippenham, only ten weeks after her marriage, Mrs. Woodrose, wife of Mr. W. of Chippenham.

At Laycock, Mr. Richard Spencer.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Newberry, James Patcell, esq. of Kilcoleman, Ireland, to Miss Ellen Williamson, eldest daughter of Usher W. esq. of Dromore, Cork.

At Hurley, J. Terreira, esq. of Oporto, to Miss Troughton, daughter of R. T. esq. of Lady place.

Died.] At Hareheath, near Reading, Mrs. May, 81. Out of a considerable property which she has left behind her, she has bequeathed the large sum of 15,000*l.* to charitable purposes, and the remainder of her fortune to numerous relations.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, Henry Ashe, esq. late captain in the 16th regiment, to Miss Elizabeth S. Williams, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John W. vicar of Abergavenny.— Thomas Skurry, esq. of Becklington, to Miss Anne Collins, of Norton St. Philips.

Died.] At Clifton, Mrs. Harriet Manners, grand daughter of the late Lord Robert Sutton, 26.

At Bristol, Maria, daughter of Evan Baille, esq. 22.—Ages 33, Mrs. Ann Coryndon, eldest sister of Mr. Thomas Sergeant, of Southampton.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Weymouth, Mr. Charles Hare, of Bristol, to Miss Bowles, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. B. vicar of Bradford, Wilts.

Died.] At Weymouth, whither he went for the benefit of his health, the Rev. James Ogilvie, D.D. one of his Majesty's chaplains. Those to whom the real worth of this gentleman's character was known, will long lament his loss, and cherish the remembrance of his

His piety, wisdom, and true christian charity. The doctrine he taught by precept, and practice, was mild, gentle, and persuasive; as far removed from bigotry and superstition, as from the pernicious principles of modern philosophy; which he always zealously reprobated as deadly poison to the mind. The pure religion of the gospel, which he professed, was as a lamp to his feet, through all the vicissitudes of life; his sure hope, and consolation, in the hour of death; and now, undoubtedly, the crown of his rejoicing his benevolence was universal; his charity unostentatious; often extended by an abridgment of his own personal comforts; and fell silently, as the dews of evening. These higher endowments of soul, were accompanied by an excellent, well cultivated understanding, and the most distinguished courtesy of manners. He was brother to the Rev. Dr. John Ogilvie of Aberdeen, the effusions of whose classic pen, are too well known to the amateurs of poetry, to need any eulogium.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Shobrooke, John Servington Savery, esq. of Yenn, to Miss Ley, daughter of the Rev. Thomas L.

Died.] Captain Balderston, of the Parthian sloop of war. He was murdered on board that vessel when getting under weigh from Plymouth for Corunna. He was a native of Dover, in his 29th year, and universally esteemed. James Smith, the master's-mate, by whose hand he fell, is son of a British planter, resident at Santa Cruz.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At St. Columb, Mr. Williams, to Miss Mary Nicholls.—Mr. Ball of Mevagissey, to Miss Sophia Warne, daughter of Mr. Henry W.

Died.] At Redruth, in his 71st year, captain Paul Penrose, who was considered one of the best miners.

At St. Ives, Mrs. Menly Stevens, a maiden lady of Trowen, 68.

DEATH ABROAD.

At Mymunsing, an eastern district of Bengal, on the 28th of April, in the 25th year of his age, Henry Townley Roberdeau, esq. register of that zillah, upon the honourable Company's civil establishment. He was the son of Mr. Roberdeau, formerly of Kensington, and nephew of the late Alderman Le Mesurier. He was a young gentleman of distinguished and most promising literary attainments, and had attracted favourable notice in India for his poetical talents. Eminently qualified by study, judgment, and assiduity in the judicial line of the Company's government, he had risen in rank at the earliest possible period; and was, for his superiorly-meritorious conduct, on the eve of being farther rewarded by a promotion which would have effected his return to England with a liberal fortune, at a very early age. Inured to the climate from before his sixteenth year, he had been blessed with perfect health until attacked by the fatal fever, which in ten days terminated the fairest prospect, and the fullest hope, ever fostered by success and merit! His private virtues were fully consonant to his more public traits of character. To a suavity of manners, and a condescending urbanity not to be exceeded, he united the strongest filial affection and fraternal kindness, which were evinced by an almost-fatherly protecting attention to his two younger brothers (both upon the Company's Bengal establishment), the elder of whom being officially stationed with him, had the mournful satisfaction of performing towards him the last duties of mortality. His afflicted relatives in England (who partook of munificent tokens of his regard) can only alleviate their deep-felt sorrow for his untimely loss, by the indelible and soothing remembrance of his many virtues; and with the full and most heart-reviving persuasion, that for so much excellence "There is another and a better world."

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE following importation of Cotton-wool into the Port of London alone, within the last ten days, will shew how our manufacturers in Lancashire must be employed in the various branches of spinning and weaving it, and not a single pound of it is exported out of the United Kingdom, viz.

Imported from the Brazils.....	167,600lbs.
Jamaica	12,000
Demerara	10,000
Gibraltar	18,000
Malta	7,712
St. Vincent's.....	10,000
Burbice	8,688
Lisbon	88,860
Madeira	10,000

332,860lbs. wt.

The prices of Cotton-wool keeps pretty steady from 2s. to 3s. 1d. per lb. according to quality, and the demand brisk at those prices; considerable purchases have been lately made at Liverpool and London markets, and the manufacture of the article goes on rapidly at Manchester, and in its neighbourhood, for South America and our West-India colonies.

All kinds of Russian produce continue very scarce and dear, particularly Hemp, Flax, Tallow, &c. The latter article it is expected will lower considerably, as large quantities are expected from Ireland, the slaughtering of cattle, for exportation, being now in that country.

British Bar-iron makes a good substitute for that of Russia, and as the latter sort advances in price, so does it encourage the home manufacture, which is already brought to the highest perfection, and meets a ready sale.

No less than 6000 cwt. of Coffee has been imported into London from the West Indies, within the last eight days, and prices have advanced in consequence of the great consumption of this article since the reduction of the customs and excise on it. The following statement shows the comparative quantities taken out of the warehouses for home consumption for some years past, viz.

Duty paid on British Plantation Coffee in 1804..... 1,924 cwt.

1805..... 1,727

1806..... 2,664

1807..... 2,317

to the 30th of November, 1808..... 6,759

Since the Americans laid an embargo on their ships, Tobacco has advanced full 10d. per lb. and within a few days past 233,800lbs. have been imported into London from Virginia, and at Liverpool the import of it far exceeds that of the metropolis. We cannot expect a reduction of price to take place until the embargo is taken off. All the produce of our West-India colonies keep steady, and at favourable prices for the Planters and West-India Merchants, and Rum has risen to 7s. per gallon for Jamaica, and 5s. 4d. for strong Leeward Island.

Wines of Portugal are in great demand; and should it unfortunately happen that that country fall into the hands of the French, there is little doubt that a considerable advance will take place, particularly as the vineyards must be neglected in the ensuing spring. We therefore recommend our friends in the wine trade to purchase as soon as possible.

The wines of Spain, as Sherry, Mountain, Tent, &c. are likewise at this time objects of safe speculation.

We are happy to state that the manufactures of Manchester and Birmingham are at this time in the most flourishing state; and considerable orders for their produce have been received in town from Rio, and other parts of Spanish America.

The Linen Market in Ireland has been brisk, and good prices obtained; coarse goods have advanced from 1d. to 1½d. per yard, and the very fine sorts nearly 3d. per yard. In Scotland, not a weaver is unemployed, and large orders are executing at Glasgow, Paisley, &c.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Dec. 6.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 13.	Prices of Hops.
Hamburg..	32 4	32 4 ..	32 4 ..	Bags.—Kent, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 16s. per cwt.
Altona ..	32 5	32 5 ..	32 5 ..	— Sussex, 3l. to 4l. 6s. per cwt.
Amsterdam	33 10	33 10 ..	33 10 ..	— Essex, 2l. 16s. to 4l. 4s. per cwt.
Paris	22 8	22 8 ..	22 8 ..	Pockets.—Kent, 3l. 14s. to 5l. 10s. per cwt.
Leghorn....	57	57	57	— Sussex, 3l. 6s. to 4l. 18s. per cwt.
Naples	42	42	42	— Farn. 3l. to 4l. 6s. per cwt.
Genoa	50	50	50	
Lisbon	69	69	69	The average price of Raw Sugar, ending
Oporto	69½	69½	69½	7th of December, 1808, is 2l. 11s. 9d. per cwt.
Dublin	8½	8½	8½	exclusive of duties.
Cork	9½	9	9	New Dollars, 5s. 4d. per ounce.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in December, 1808, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London:—The Neath Canal, in Glamorganshire, 130l. to 134l. dividing 15l. per share, per annum, nett.—The Swansea Canal, 85l. each, the last dividend was 5l. per annum, nett.—Grand Junction, 125l. to 126l. ex-dividend of 2l. for the last half-year.—Ditto Bonds of 50l. each, at 43, bearing interest at 5l. per cent.—Ellesmere Canal, 55l.—Kennet and Avon, 20l. shares, at 3l. 10s. premium.—Wils. and Berks, 28l. each.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 21l.—West India Dock Stock, 166l. per cent. dividing 10l. per cent. nett per annum.—London Dock Stock, 120l. 10s. per cent. dividing 5½ nett per annum.

[Jan. 1,

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

WE never break up our number of the *Botanical Magazine* for the systematic arrangement of the plates, without deriving considerable pleasure from each addition we make to the elegant series of *Irides*, *Ixiæ*, and other *Ensatae*, that form Mr. Gawler's department of this work. Nor are we less gratified by this gentleman's text which, upon the whole, bespeaks a botanist intimately acquainted with and bestowing infinite pains on the elucidation of that difficult tribe of plants. We must, however, confess that our pleasure, and undoubtedly also the value of his contributions, are much impaired by the garb in which most of his observations are dressed and presented to the reader. It is really rather impolitic in any writer who wishes to be generally read and understood, to spurn at old-established rules, and to neglect style, and the proper mode of conveying ideas, in such a manner as we see it done by Mr. Gawler: witness the *specific differences* of the plants he describes, and the licentiousness with which he manages his Latinity. If we complain of the unreasonable length of his *orationes specificæ*, (for, as we have before observed, many of them comprise all figures of speech, not to mention the frequent episodes introduced into them,) we do not wish, with regard to the number of words that compose the specific differences, to see the old Linnean statute revived, by which they were "licensed to carry not exceeding twelve." The necessity for this laconism, which could but seldom prove satisfactory to the student, was set aside by the subsequent happy introduction of the trivial names of plants. And who would not bless the memory of their immortal inventor, each time he is alarmed by Mr. Gawler's luxuriant specific phrases, which, if they shall deserve this name, and be fit for a place in the system, require to be judicially pruned? Now, as this gentleman certainly knows how to use the pruning knife better than most others, it is to be regretted that he should leave the task to others. Similar redundancies are indeed found in the specific characters of some other (especially in those of some celebrated French) botanists, and Mr. G. may urge those as precedents: but it is very doubtful whether he can find such an excuse for the Latin he produces. His expressions and constructions are not only here and there deficient in elegance or grammatical correctness, but they are also often obscure and ambiguous; and his principal delight appears to consist in the framing and introducing new words peculiar to himself, without considering that there are old men like ourselves, who as stubbornly refuse to unlearn what has cost them so much labour and pains, and to make themselves masters of a *macaronica latinitas*, as they would to renounce their full-bottomed wigs and broad-skirted coats for the unclassical costume of a Bond-street lounger of the present day.* We are unwilling to get by heart adverbs like *subrepenter* et *prorepenter*, *affurgenter*, *conduplicanter*, *pellucenter*, *ambienter*, *bianter*, *ancipiter*, *equitanter*, or *bilamellatim*, *subbilabiastim*, *angulatim*, *perarcuatim*, *flabellatim*, &c. Nor can we more than guess at the meaning of words like *craticulatim-rimosus*, *coriaceo-lentus*, *cuniculato-conservens*, *filamenta confluentia*, *semina SEMEL siccо-baccata*, &c. not to mention many grammatical blunders, such as the ill use which is continually made of the intensive particle *per* united to the comparative degree, as *foliis perbrevioribus*, &c. &c. We have been always ready to acknowledge that writer's critical acumen and talent for observing, in the same manner we are unwilling to defraud him of the praise which may be due to him for occasionally hitting upon words at once expressive and correct: *tremulo-incumbens*, for instance, is a happy manner of denoting a situation of the anther, which is but imperfectly expressed by *versatilis*, &c.

The *Ensatae* in the three last numbers before us are, *Scilla Hyacinthoides*, one of those bulbous plants that are of particular shyness in producing flowers. It is really a subject worth the attention of a good observer to investigate both the remote and proximate causes of this sterility: the latter is probably a kind of plethora, of the same kind with that which not seldom prevents the perfecting of seeds, and which may be artificially removed by separating the stalk of the plant from its root, and suspending it in a dry shady place, in which situation the superabundant supply of juices being cut off, the seeds are brought to maturity.—*Allium Schoenoprasum* β: the difference subsisting between the varieties *major* and *minor* is so slight, that we suppose Mr. G. will not devote a figure to the latter: that of *major* before us, is very characteristic, and will serve for the illustration of both. *Allium totaricum* is here stated to be the *umbellatum* of Haller and the *ramosum* of Linnæus. In the *Addenda* to this letter-prefs we are informed that *A. inodorum*, Gawl. is *A. fragans* of Ven-tenat:† both these botanists were led to their names by the absence of the garlick-like smell, which heightened into fragrance what little smell the flower is possessed of.—*Allium magicum*: the confusion and contradictions caused by Linnæus's blending the two species *nigrum* and *magicum* are here very ably settled: the same may be said of the two next species, *Allium angulosum* and *senescens*; the distinguishing characters of which are given with great precision.—*Anigosanthus flava*. The hexandrous genus to which this plant belongs, is a native of New Holland, and established by Labillardière: the large drooping green flowers externally covered with viscid glandulous hairs (*flucculosim kirjuta* as we find it termed here) are very characteristic. The first species described by the French botanist is *rafia*, which at first view resembles the present, from which, however, according to Mr. Brown,

* Pompionius Marcellus said to Tiberius: *Tu Cæsar civitatem dare bominibus potes, verbo potes.* And what right can any one pretend to have to do so?

† We lament to see the death of this industrious and useful botanist announced in the French papers.

who discovered it on his interesting circumnavigation of New Holland on the western coast, it is perfectly distinct.—*Smilacina borealis* is the *Dracena borealis* of Hortus Kewensis; Michaux referred it to *Convallaria*, and Desfontaines raised it to the rank of a distinct genus, in which he is followed by Mr. G. who observes that *Convallaria racemosa* and *stellata* of the Botanical Magazine are its congeners. That of Hortus Kewensis is a variety of the one here given, and chiefly differs in having yellowish flowers and but little pubescence, while var. *s.*, here figured, has white flowers and a very pubescent scape; which latter character, however, is not well expressed in the drawing.—*Pontederia cordata*, an inhabitant of ditches and shallow waters. The figure appears less rich than that of Redouté's *Plantes Liliacées*, but it is full as accurate. It is a native of North America.—*Agave Virginica*, the figure and description before us vie with those we have of this plant in the *Hortus Schönbrunnensis*.—The last plate represents *Xyris operculata* of Labillardière's *New-Holland* plants. We have here four different characters of the genus, such as they are given by Vahl, Gartner, Labillardière, and in the *Flora Peruviana*; so that every reader has his own choice.

Will Mr. G. forgive us for adding another word on plates 1141 and 1143? We are desired there to expunge the letter-prefixes of No. 774 and again that of 973, and substitute those printed on the reverse of the pages belonging to two other plants. How can this be done? Unless separate leaves be substituted in such cases, we think the convenience of the reader and the symmetry of the pages would be much better consulted if long observations on preceding accounts, *Expungeda*, *Errata*, &c. were kept for the index to a number of volumes, in a similar manner as Dr. Sims has incorporated notes in the Index to the first twenty volumes of the Magazine.

We now proceed to examine Dr. Sims's contingent for the last three numbers. *Rhododendron Caucasicum*, growing at an elevation where only *Vaccinium Myrtillus* and *Vitis idaea* are seen with it, on the mountain from which it derives its specific name, though all modern botanists have adopted the adjective *caucasicus*, we think Dr. S. perfectly right in following the classical authority of Virgil, Ovid, and Propertius, who use the word *caucasicus*: more proper, perhaps, it would have been to follow Pliny, a brother naturalist, who has *caucasius*. This species has by some been considered as a variety of *R. Cerasanthum* (not *Chrysanthemum* as it is here called); but they are probably sufficiently distinct: so much we know that the latter is sold in all the apothecaries' shops of the Russian empire as a powerful narcotic, considered as a specific against the gout; while *Caucasium* is never used for any medicinal purposes.—*Hydropeltis purpurea* of Michaux, one of the most beautiful little water plants lately introduced into this country, and very remarkable on account of the many peculiarities in its economy, of which we only mention here the gelatinous substance forming a coating over the whole plant, but more especially the young shoots and unfolded buds, and which is well described by Dr. Sims, but less happily expressed in the figure. The only species of this genus (which belongs to *Polyandria polygynia*) is an inhabitant of the lakes in North America from Upper Canada to South Carolina. Dr. S. seems not to be acquainted with its being a native also of New Holland; and, indeed, we have reason to believe that the very specimen here figured came from that continent. Mr. Woodford, we suppose, is the only cultivator in this country who has succeeded in flowering it.—*Bolliaea lanceolata*, is the *B. heterophylla* of Ventenat and the *Platylobium lanceolatum* of Andrews: a very handsome species from New Holland. It appeared to us a genuine species of the last-mentioned genus; but Dr. S. observes that the alternate leaves with their articulated petioles and the remarkable stipulation, appear to indicate a distinct genus. Willdenow, however, is undoubtedly wrong in placing the two genera at such a great distance from each other.—*Belleria pulchella* has all possible claims to the name it bears: the large yellow flowers with scarlet-coloured calyx, render it the most showy of the genus. We thought it like *B. lutea* of Aublet; but the Doctor, who has carefully compared them, finds a difference in the quite entire leaves and the long-tubed flower of the latter.—Of the famous Chinese Tree-Peony, *Peonia Moutan*, which for these last three springs has been the pride of Mr. Greville's garden at Paddington, where it produced a profusion of flowers, we have an excellent account in the second of the numbers under review, accompanied by a folded plate, which, though as good as can reasonably be expected, is far from doing justice to its original.—*Scholia Tamarindolia*, is a new Cape species, named by Afzelius in the Banksian Herbarium, but now first described by Dr. Sims. It is as beautiful as *speciosa*, and indeed might perhaps be considered as a mere variety of it.—*Digitalis lanata* was figured in no other work but Kotschy's *Plantes Hungaræ*, but Mr. Edwards's delineation is in every respect superior.—*Clamatis cylindrica*, the *Viorna* of Bot. Repository, which it is not; more affinity it appears to have with *Clem. crispa*; but its petals are never rolled back, and the arista of the seeds is not naked.—*Primula villosa*, var. *nivea*. Dr. S. has arranged the varieties of this species according to the colour of the flower; *a.* reddish violet, with whitish centre; *b.* crimson, with yellow centre; *c.* snow white, which is here described, and, considering the difficulty attending the representing of so very white flowers, very well figured: we perceive, however, the faux of each of three flowers facing us with six yellow valves. Is this correct?—*Dianthus discolor*, of Dr. Sims, called so from the under surface of the carmine-coloured petals being of a greenish sulphur colour, a circumstance which alone, in our opinion, is sufficient to keep it distinct from *Caucasius* of Bot. Mag. with which it certainly agrees in several characters.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

NOVEMBER.

Freezing Month.

Now from the north
Of Norumbega, and the Samseid shore,
Bursting their brazen dungeons, arm'd with ice,
And snow, and hail, and stormy gust, and flaw,
Boreas, and Cæcias, and Argestes loud,
And Thrasicias rend the woods, the seas up-turn.

IN the months of September and October this year, we have not had any continuance of the fine autumnal weather, which is usual at this season; and even during the whole month of November the weather has been very variable. On the 7th the wind was easterly, and continued in the same quarter till the 15th, when it veered to the south-west. The night of the 15th was very cold, and windy: the 16th and 18th were stormy days, with hail, rain, and wind: on the 17th, the wind blowing very strong from the south-west, the tides rose higher than I have seen them these two years. Hitherto we have had but little frost, and no snow. The weather has been, for the most part, rainy and unpleasant.

November 8. Leaves of the Sycamore begin to fall.

— 10. Leaves of the Mulberry turn yellowish.

— 14. Leaves of the Weeping Willow fall.

— 15. Leaves of the Mulberry nearly all stripped by the wind and frost which we had in the night of the 15th. The leaves of this tree differing thus from those of every other tree that I have noticed, are generally all shed together in the course of two or three of the first nights of the sharp frost at the commencement of winter.

November 18. Some few leaves are still left on the elm, sycamore, and oak.

November 8. A considerable quantity of herrings were this day caught by the fishermen, in their Seine nets, along the shore. The shoal (or scool as it is called on these coasts), appears to have been brought in by the easterly winds. About a month ago a few were caught, but none since, till this evening. They were caught every evening afterwards, till the 17th, when the stormy weather compelled the remainder of the shoal to retire into the deep waters, at a distance from the shores.

With the easterly wind, of the 7th and 8th, the flight of woodcocks that arrived, was greater than usual; but as soon as the wind changed to south-west, the principal part of them went away.

November 10. The Ivy is now in full flower. I observe also here and there in the hedges, a straggling flower of the Woodbine still left. In the gardens, the winter flowering Hellebores are beginning to shew their flower buds.

Moles are caught in great abundance.

November 16. Two martins were seen this day; but I have not heard that any birds of the Swallow tribe have been observed since. In the evening, which was mild, I saw several bats flying about, and playing near the church.

November 18. At low water of the spring tides, Sand-eels or Wreckie, as they are here called, (*ammodytes tobianus* of Linnaeus,) are still found under the sand. Before the ensuing spring tides, at the full moon, they will, no doubt, have all left the shores.

November 26. Those beautiful and excellent birds, the Golden Plovers, are found in greater numbers than usual about the borders of the New Forest.

November 30. The gulls leave the sea-shore, and frequent the meadows and corn-fields. Several of the summer and autumnal field flowers are yet left; and will probably continue till the first severe night, when they will all die together.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE early sown Wheats, which were every where in almost an unexampled state of forwardness and luxuriance, have suffered a seasonable check, by the setting in of the sharp frosts, and will, probably, be much benefited thereby, as the slight fall of snow, which took place at the same time, will protect them from any material injury, which might otherwise have been the case. And those put in at a later period, are by no means in a state of growth to sustain any mischief in this way — In England and Wales, Wheat averages per quarter, 90s. 2d.; Barley, 45s.; and Oats, 33s. 7d.

The unusual mildness of the season, till within these few days, has had much effect in preventing the consumption of the stock of winter cattle food, so that the farmer was perhaps better provided at this time for the support of his live stock. And, in addition to this, the crops of turnips and other winter green food, were seldom better, or more abundant.

The business of stall-feeding has, this year, gone on remarkably well in most places, from the weather being so mild and open till within these few days.

The same cause has likewise been equally favourable to the performance of all the different operations of husbandry, which require to be executed at this season.—In Smithfield Market,

Market, Hay fetches from 5l. to 6l. 6s. per load; Clover, from 6l. to 7l. 7s.; and Straw, from 1l. 12s. to 1l. 16s.

On threshing out the crops, they, in most situations, turn out better than was supposed at the period of housing the grain.—In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. to 6s. per stone of 8lb.; Mutton, from 4s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.; Pork, from 5s. to 6s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of November to the 24th of December, 1808, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 30 00. Dec. 13. Wind N.W.
Lowest, 28.88. Dec. 22. Wind N.E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 7-tenths of an inch } Between the middle of the days of the 3d and 4th the mercury rose from 29.12 to 29.82.

Thermometer.

Highest, 52°. Nov. 27. Wind N.W.
Lowest, 18°. Dec. 21. Wind S.E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 19°. } Between the mornings of the 27th and 28th the thermometer fell from 50° to 31°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is a little more than two inches in depth, besides this we have had unusual falls of snow. On six days it has snowed; and on some it came in large quantities. Till the 17th the weather was remarkably mild for the season; previously to this the mercury had been thrice only as low as the freezing point, and once, as it is noted above, a degree lower. The severe frost on the night between the 17th and 18th was ushered in by a dark and gloomy day, accompanied with rain, snow, and a very violent storm of wind. On the 18th, after only a few hours frost, the ice was sufficiently thick for skating, the mercury at eight in the morning being at 21°; since that to this day, (the 27th,) it has never once been as high as 32°; and three times it has been as low as 21°. For the whole month the average temperature is 36° 8, which is lower than the mean temperature of December, but not quite so low as that of the same month in 1807.

The mean height of the barometer for the month is 29.46. The wind has been variable, but on the greater number of days it has blown from the north west. We can reckon fourteen brilliant days; some fogs, but not many, nor very thick.

In our next we shall give a Summary of Meteorological Observations for the Year.

Astronomical Anticipations.

The new year is ushered in by a full moon, at about ten in the evening. The moon is at change, or new, on the 16th, and again full on the 31st. If the weather be favourable, two eclipses of Jupiter's first satellite may be seen with a good glass; viz. one on the first at 7h. 54' 33", and the other on the 17th, at 6h. 15' 14" astronomical time, as regulated by a good clock. To attain accuracy, it must be observed, that on the first the clock should be full before the dial; and on the 17th it should be about 10½ minutes before it. Venus and Jupiter are both evening stars, and when the atmosphere is clear, will afford fine opportunities for observation.

Full moon will be on the first, at 58 minutes past nine, night; and on the 31st, at eight minutes past two, afternoon. The conjunction or change happens on the morning of the 16th, at nine minutes past one. On the 12th there will be a notable occultation of that bright star in the Scorpion named β by Bayer. As the Moon, at the time of this phenomenon, will be 58 degrees past her last quarter, and within seven degrees of her last octant, when very little more than a quarter of her disk is illuminated, it will be a very interesting object, and may be seen, if the weather permit, by the naked eye. The immersion will be at the bright edge of the Moon, at 52½ minutes past four in the morning, apparent time; or at one minute past five, as shewn by a well-regulated clock. At the time of the immersion the star will be 2½ minutes of a degree more than the Moon's centre. The emersion, or re-appearance of the star, will be at 5½ minutes past five, apparent time, or at six minutes past six, clock-time; when the confines of the Moon's enlightened hemisphere will be not less than 22 minutes of a degree to the east of the star. During the course of this month, there will be some visible emersions of Jupiter's satellites out of his shadow. The visible emersions of the first satellite will be on the first, at 54m. 33s. past seven, night; and on the 17th, at 15m. 14s. past six, evening. The visible emersion of the second satellite will be on the 18th, at 34m. 2s. past seven, night; and the visible emersion of the third satellite, the 22d, at 11m. 14s. past six, evening. It must be observed, that the above emersions are set down to clock-time. Mercury will be too near the sun this month to be seen by the naked eye, the superior conjunction happening on the 19th, near his aphelion. During the whole month Venus will make a splendid

splendid appearance in the S. W. her distance from the earth constantly diminishing, and her apparent lustre increasing: On the first her elongation from the Sun will be $36^{\circ} 59'$, and on the 3rd, $42^{\circ} 19'$; on which day she will be up four hours after sun-set. On the second she comes into conjunction with the star γ in the Goat, of the fourth magnitude; and on the following day with the δ in the same constellation of the third magnitude; the planet being 45 minutes of a degree to the north in the former case, and 48 minutes in the latter. On the 18th she may be seen in conjunction with the λ in Aquarius, 53 minutes to the south of the star. On the 23^d she will come into contact with the ϕ in Aquarius, of the fourth magnitude. The conjunction takes place at three-quarters past five in the evening, when the planet and star are in $14^{\circ} 27\frac{1}{2}'$ of the sign Pisces, and their latitude $1^{\circ} 2'$ south. This phenomenon will be visible to Great Britain, and will make a pretty appearance through the telescope. During the former part of this month the continual approach to each other of the two brightest planets, Jupiter and Venus, will not fail to excite the attention of those who delight in the contemplation of the heavens. On the evening of the 26th, at eight, they will be seen, if the weather permit, very nearly in conjunction; their difference of longitude being only 23 minutes of a degree, and of latitude $15\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, Jupiter being in $18^{\circ} 25'$ of Pisces, and Venus in $18^{\circ} 3'$ of the same sign. As the declination of these two planets in the evening is almost equal, and their passage over the meridian, the preceding afternoon, within a minute of each other, they will set that evening very nearly together; viz. Venus at 18 minutes past eight, and Jupiter the following minute, the occasive amplitude of the former planet being $8^{\circ} 13'$, to the S. of the west, answering to W. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. very nearly, and of the latter $8^{\circ} 22'$, only nine minutes of a degree more to the south. The conjunction will be at 27 minutes past three of the morning of the 27th, in $18^{\circ} 29'$ of Pisces, when their difference of latitude will be only 16 minutes of a degree, Jupiter being to the south. This phenomenon, happening more than seven hours after their setting, will, of course, be invisible to Great Britain. Mars will be a morning-star for the month. On the second he will be in quartile aspect with the sun, and will consequently appear the most gibbous, that is, like the moon three or four days before or after she arrives at her opposition, the defect this month being on the western side. On the 10th he will come into conjunction with the θ in the Virgin, when the star will be 51 minutes to the south; and on the 26th he will come into the same longitude with the α in the Virgin, a star of the first magnitude, when their difference of latitude will be $4\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, the planet being to the north. Jupiter may be seen this month in the evenings, between $13\frac{1}{2}$ and $19\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of the sign Pisces. On the 6th he will come into conjunction with the ϕ in Aquarius, of the fourth magnitude, when the difference of latitude will be only eight minutes of a degree, a distance from the planet of not more than half the greatest elongations of Jupiter's fourth satellite. Saturn may be seen every favourable morning some hours before sun-rise towards the S. E. His ring, now appearing much open, will make a beautiful appearance through a good telescope; but its most open appearance will not take place before the beginning of 1811. On the sixth he comes into conjunction with the bright star of the second magnitude in the Scorpion, named β , and on the 24th with the ν in the same constellation, of the fourth magnitude, the difference of latitude in the former case being 54 minutes, and in the latter only 18 minutes, the stars being to the south. The Georgium Sidus may still be seen in the morning. On the morning of the first he rises at 46 minutes past two, on the morning of the 16th, at 43 minutes past one, and on the morning of the 31st, at 28 minutes before one. On the first the difference of longitude of this planet, and the α in the Balance, will be $3^{\circ} 34'$, and on the 31st, $2^{\circ} 50'$; the planet in both cases being about six minutes more to the north, and not so far advanced in longitude, as the star.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Rev. J. JOYCE, the writer of the "Brief Account of the Life and Labours of Mr. Lindsey," in our last number, entreats us to inform our readers, that, in the note of p. 447, he had not the most distant idea of insinuating that the late Dr. John Jebb, was ever, or at any time, other than an ardent friend to the liberty of conscience. The fact referred to appears to be this, that from a particular clause in the dissenters' petition for a more extended toleration, at that period before parliament, some persons, mimical to their cause, had endeavoured to persuade Mr. Jebb, that their views were narrow and selfish, and that they did not act upon the broad basis of general liberty; to these insinuations we have since been informed, upon the most respectable authority, he never attached any the least credit, but mentioning what he had heard to Mr. Lindsey, that excellent man, fearing he might believe the calumny, entered into a warm vindication of the dissenters in the letter, from which a passage is quoted in the memoir.

On the 30th of January will be published, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER to our Twenty-sixth Volume, containing—HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECTS of DOMESTIC and FRENCH LITERATURE, with copious INDEXES, TITLE, &c.